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GEN. GRANT'S OPERATIONS.

IMPORTANT OFFICIAL DISPATCHES.

The Second Capture of Jackson, the Capital of Mississippi.

JOE JOHNSTON RETREATING EASTWARD

Gen. Sherman Reports that His Army Must Fall to Pieces.

The Prisoners Paroled by Gen. Grant Deserting in Large Numbers.

Successful Expedition to Natchez, Under Gen. Ransom.

Immense Captures of Stores, Guns, Ammunition and Live Stock.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 22.

The following has been received here:

VICKSBURGH, July 15, 1863.

Maj.-Gen. Halleck, General-in-Chief:

Gen. SHERMAN has Jackson invested from Pearl River on the north to the river on the south. This has cut off many hundred cars from the Confederacy. SHERMAN says he has force enough, and feels no apprehension about the results.

Finding that Yazoo City was being fortified, I sent Gen. RANSOM there with his division. He captured several hundred prisoners, one steamboat, five pieces of heavy artillery, and all the public stores fell into our hands. The enemy burned three steamboats on the approach of the gunboats.

The *DeKalb* was blown up and sunk in fifteen feet of water by the explosion of a torpedo.

Finding that the enemy were crossing cattle for the rebel army at Natchez, and were said to have several thousand there, I have sent steamboats and troops to collect them and destroy all their boats and means for making more. U. S. GRANT, Major-General.

VICKSBURGH, Miss., July 16, 1863.

Major-Gen. H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief:

Joe Johnston evacuated Jackson the night of the 16th inst. He is now in full retreat East. SHERMAN says most of his army must perish from heat, lack of water and general discouragement.

The army paroled here have, to a great extent, deserted, and are scattered over the country in every direction.

Learning that Yazoo City was being fortified, I sent Gen. RANSOM there. Five guns were captured, many stores, and about 300 prisoners.

Gen. RANSOM was sent to Natchez to stop the crossing of cattle for the Eastern army. On arrival he found large numbers had been driven out of the city to be pastured; also that munitions of war had recently been crossed over to wait for KIRBY SMITH. He mounted about 200 of his men and sent them in both directions. They captured a number of prisoners and 6,000 head of Texas cattle, 2,000 head of which were sent to Gen. BANKS. The balance they kept, and will be brought here. In Louisiana they captured more prisoners, and a number of teams loaded with ammunition. Over two million rounds of ammunition were brought back to Natchez with the teams captured, and 288,000 rounds besides artillery ammunition were destroyed.

U. S. GRANT, Major-General Comm'g.

REPORTS FROM ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, July 22.

The *Republican* of this city has the following special dispatch:

MEMPHIS, Monday, July 20.

AT an arrival from below we have Natchez dates of the 15th, Jackson of the 13th, and Vicksburgh of the 16th inst.

Gen. SHERMAN ordered a charge on Gen. Johnston's forces on Friday, but they had so far escaped, that capturing them was out of the question.

We only got a few stragglers, a few guns and some ammunition. A portion of Gen. SHERMAN'S army is now in Jackson, which is his headquarters, while the remainder are on their way back to Vicksburgh.

Eight steamers left Vicksburgh on the 8th instant for Natchez, having on board 1,200 soldiers, under the command of Gen. RANSOM. On arrival he captured five rebel officers, and crossing the river, he captured a battery of nine guns, four of which were ten-pounder Parrotts. He then marched back into the country nine miles, and captured 247 boxes of ammunition and nine more guns. The rebels fled in consternation. On returning to Natchez he found 5,000 head of Texas cattle, and 4,000 hogsheads of sugar, all of which he took possession of, in the name of the United States.

On the 8th inst. two steamers arrived from New-Orleans and Port Hudson, bringing up 2,300 paroled rebel prisoners.

Two steamers left on the 8th inst. for New-Orleans with large loads of cattle and three more for Vicksburgh with live stock.

The steamers *Louisville* and *Elmira*, captured up the Red River, arrived at Vicksburgh on the 17th inst.

AN IMPORTANT RUMOR.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 22.

There is a rumor in town of JOHNSTON'S surrender to SHERMAN or GRANT, but it is impossible as yet to get it sufficiently authenticated.

DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

An Important Expedition on Foot—Views of a Slaveholder.

NEWBERN, N. C., Saturday, July 18.

A cavalry expedition left here this morning, which will penetrate the interior for a distance of a hundred miles or more, and before this is published its mission will be accomplished, which includes the destruction of the extensive railroad bridges, culverts and railroad connections. Gen. FOSTER, Chief of Maj.-Gen. FOSTER'S Staff, is in command. He is accompanied by Maj. COZZ.

A distinguished statesman and extensive slaveholder in the interior of North Carolina, who has been an Anti-Slavery man since the first rebel gun was fired into Fort Sumter, has written an elaborate work entitled *Slavery and the Rebellion*, which is on its way to the publisher in New-York. The editorial author says "that Slavery will not be materially injured by this war, but will come out of the ordeal stronger than ever, and satisfy the world that State and Municipal laws, sustained by the religious training of the Southern people, are more than a match for the production of the world. A standing army of half a million of men, or the acceptance by the South of a gradual emancipation, is the only method that will check the growth or cause its extinction, neither of which the Administration at Washington will deem it necessary to enforce. Hence Slavery will be all the stronger for the war."

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Official Statement of the Amount of the Public Debt on the 1st inst.

The Debt Over $25,000,000 Less than Anticipated.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 22.

From the official statement of the public debt on the 1st of July, furnished by the Treasury Department, the following recapitulation is taken:

The whole debt at 4 per cent. interest	$28,480,395
At 5 per cent	161,267,350
At 6 per cent	651,215,575
At 7 3-10 per cent	139,020,010
The whole debt without interest	1,000,721,467

The total public debt of the United States on July 1, shows by the books of the Treasury Department, is $1,007,274,366. In the Secretary's report of last December he estimated that by this time the public debt would reach $1,122,297,402. The expenditures, however, have been slightly less than the Secretary anticipated, or rather the National revenue has been somewhat greater, and the public debt is therefore less by $25,023,037 than the Secretary estimated last December. The result is a singular vindication of Mr. CHASE'S foresight and calculation, as well as his honesty with which he laid before Congress the exact present and prospective condition of the finances.

WOUNDED FROM GETTYSBURGH.

Up to Sunday last, the number of wounded from Gettysburgh received at Baltimore and forwarded to different points was over 11,000, of which 2,000 were rebels. The latter were all promptly sent to David's Island, New-York harbor, and Chester, Penn. Not more than thirty or forty rebel wounded in all were in Baltimore at the beginning of this week, and no known rebel sympathizers were permitted to visit them. Their medical officers and Chaplains were at once sent off to be returned via Fortress Monroe to Richmond.

NEGROES AS SUBSTITUTES.

A Philadelphia Committee is here, headed by Judge KELLY, seeking a reversal of the late decision of the Provost-Marshal-General, forbidding the acceptance of a negro as a substitute for a white drafted man. It is argued that such acceptance is in no way objectionable, while in the Border States especially it will be productive of numerous advantages.

Fifteen thousand wounded soldiers in all have been taken from the field at Gettysburgh, and sent to different hospitals throughout the country. About five thousand still remain there. Of those removed, three thousand were rebels—twelve thousand our own men.

COURT-MARTIAL SENTENCES.

JOHN DIXON, Second New-York Volunteers, by Court-martial, has been found guilty of desertion and sentenced to three years' hard labor upon the Government works.

JAMES MULLEN, Third New-Jersey, found guilty of desertion and cowardice, is sentenced to one year's hard labor.

JAMES F. NORIS, Second New-Jersey Volunteers, convicted of desertion, is sentenced to two years' hard labor.

S. C. VAN ARSDALE, Eighteenth New-Jersey Volunteers, convicted of desertion, is sentenced to hard labor for the remainder of his term of enlistment.

WM. HOPKINS, company F, Second Pennsylvania Reserve corps, is convicted of robbery, and sentenced to hard labor at Fort Delaware for three years, and the forfeiture of all moneys due, and becoming due, and is dishonorably discharged from the service.

The above-named men were committed to the old Capitol yesterday, preparatory to the execution of the sentences against them.

NAVAL ORDER.

Assistant Paymaster H. MELVILLE HAYES is detached from the *J. P. Jackson*, and ordered to return home.

SECRETARY SEWARD.

Secretary SEWARD has gone on a brief visit to New-York.

NOT CONDEMNED.

The District Supreme Court yesterday decided that the steamer which had been seized for carrying sutler's goods to Virginia without a permit from the Secretary of the Treasury, was not liable to condemnation, and ordered her value refunded to the owners.

REVENUE DECISION.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that where Corporations make profits without declaring dividends, they must be taxed on these profits precisely as if a dividend had been declared.

GEN. SICKLES.

Gen. SICKLES left for New-York to-day. He hopes soon to be able to resume the command of his old corps.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 22.

NOTICE FROM THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

The Treasury Department has issued notice to traders, shippers and carriers, or local rules and restrictions for the Third Special Agency, which comprises so much of the State of North Carolina as is or may be within the lines of military occupation by the United States forces. It appears that commercial intercourse with localities beyond the lines of military occupation by our troops is strictly prohibited. No permit will be granted for the transportation of any articles to any blockaded port or place, except upon the request of the Department of War or of the Navy, either directly or through a duly authorized officer, accompanied by a certificate that the articles are needed for military or naval purposes. Authorized permits will be granted only by the Collector of Customs at Beaufort, or other officers specially dispatched for that purpose by or with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury. Until otherwise ordered, no permit will be granted to purchase, trade or barter in tar, turpentine or resin within the limits of this Agency, or to transport the same therefrom on private account. No vessel, boat or other craft or vehicle used for transportation shall put off any goods, wares or merchandise at any other place than that named in the permit or clearance as the place of destination. The Supervising Special Agent for this Agency (D. HEARTS) will keep an office at Beaufort, N. C., till otherwise directed.

THE MINISTERS FROM COLOMBIA.

Señors MURILLO and FARGASS, the former the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, and the latter Secretary of Legation and Fiscal Commissioner, were to-day received by the President. After a very interesting interview, and the presentation of their credentials, they were congratulated by him upon the cessation of all difficulties in the United States of Colombia (late New-Granada.)

The diplomatic relations, interrupted by revolution, are now by this exception, reestablished between the United States of America and the United States of Colombia.

APPOINTMENT.

BENJAMIN T. LARKIN has been appointed Assayer of the Mint of San Francisco, in place of CONRAD WIMAN, resigned.

THE PURSUIT OF LEE.

His Army Near Winchester or Above that Point.

Gen. Meade's Army in a Position to Intercept Him.

A BATTLE EXPECTED SOON.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 22.

This evening's *Republican* contains the following:

"From the best information at hand, it appears that Lee's army is near Winchester, or above that point, while our own army occupies such a position that he cannot get back to Richmond without fighting at a disadvantage. The rebel General is either holding his position to gather supplies from the crops in the Valley, or, with the aid of such reinforcements as he may have obtained, to give another battle or series of battles to the Army of the Potomac. Our army is ready to fight him—anxious, indeed, rather than return to another campaign in those districts of Virginia which have been so thoroughly devastated by rebel occupation.

"We may expect stirring news from Gen. MEADE'S army soon."

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

A Retrospect—Breaking Camp at Falmouth—The March—A Comparison with Previous Campaigns—Gen. Hooker's Removal and its Causes—The Secret Service.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FALMOUTH, Md., Monday, July 20, 1863.

A brief retrospective glance at the doings of the Army of the Potomac, during its last arduous campaign, may not be the most uninteresting reading for these hot days.

The campaign on the part of the national army began by the movement from the vicinity of Falmouth, which commenced in earnest about the 16th of June. Gen. HOOKER'S headquarters remained at their old location until Sunday morning, June 14, when they broke camp at an early hour, and moved at once to Rumsfries, on Quantico Creek; and starting next day, at 3 o'clock P. M., reached Fairfax Station, on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, before 6 P. M.—distant from the old camp fifty-two miles.

So the campaign just closed may be included within the period dating from June 10 and ending with July 15, or just five weeks—for the campaign of Chancellorsville, with its preliminaries and its sequelæ, forms another and distinct epoch in the history of the Army of the Potomac.

During this period of five weeks, this army has made its longest marches, endured its greatest fatigues, and fought its greatest battle yet chronicled in its blood-stained annals.

Comparing its former achievements with those of the last campaign, and they dwindle almost into insignificance. The whole march of the Peninsula did not exceed one hundred and seventy-five miles. The average march of the several army corps, after leaving Fredericksburgh, is less hundred and twenty-five miles. The Peninsular march occupied ninety-five days; that of the late campaign thirty-five. The average distance of each day's march on the Peninsula, counting the marching days only, was less than six miles; in the late campaign it was nearlyfold.

Starting from the old camps in the vicinity of Falmouth, and the distance marched by the several army corps, up to the time of striking the Potomac at Williamsport, is as follows:

	Miles.		Miles.
Eleventh corps	214	Third corps	222
Twelfth corps	225	Second corps	230
Fifth corps	232	Sixth corps	230
First corps	210		
Average distance			[illegible]

Certain statements regarding the dispositions of the army after leaving Falmouth may be made now, which would have been improper at the time of their occurrence. It will be remembered that Gen. HOOKER kept his headquarters in the vicinity of Fairfax Court-house for fully a week, and during this time so disposed his forces as to stop any movement of the enemy upon Washington, either on the Rock through the mountains, or from in front by way of Warrenton or Manassas.

These dispositions were: The Twelfth and Eleventh corps at Leesburgh; the Fifth corps at Aldie Gap, supported by the Third at Gum Spring, halfway between Fairfax Court-house and Aldie; the Second at Thoroughfare Gap; the First corps at Guilford Station on the Hampshire Railroad, supporting the Eleventh and Twelfth at Leesburgh; the Sixth corps at Fairfax Court-house, Centreville and Bristol Station, guarding the rear. All these dispositions were made by the 16th of June, rendering Washington secure from an attack, and placing the forces in excellent position either to meet Lee's advance in that direction or to pursue him into Maryland. It is worthy of note that for the next week a certain Satanic sheet in New-York, did not cease to howl at the Commanding General for not making the very dispositions he had made a week before.

And just here, let me correct a popular misapprehension regarding the knowledge of the enemy's whereabouts at this time. Simply because the public was not regaled every day with bulletins from headquarters giving the exact location of Lee's army, it was generally conceived that we of the Army of the Potomac knew nothing concerning the enemy. Never was there a more egregious error. Had it not been obviously improper, your correspondent could have given you a comparatively reliable statement almost every day, concerning the dispositions of the main body of the rebel army. The admirable strategy of Lee at this period has never been fully described. It is not, I believe, generally known, that while Rodes's division of Ewell's corps was tardily pressing northward, Early's division of the same corps was held in abeyance on the Potomac, and Jenkins's division of still the same corps was closely camped around Winchester. The two army corps of Longstreet and Hill lay for a whole week snugly crouched down beneath the western shadows of the Blue Ridge, on the banks of the Rappahannock, vigilantly guarding Ashby's and Snicker's Gaps with a heavy force, and using actively the whole of STUART'S cavalry to mask and conceal their position.

The first ten days of Lee's invasion was a mere feint—a mere diversion—in the hope of enticing HOOKER'S army swiftly northward into Pennsylvania to stop the ravages of one small division, while the most of the rebel army, passing suddenly down to Leesburgh, could, in less than one day's march, cross the Potomac at Nolan's Ford, and place itself between the National army and Washington.

There was one feature of the campaign more positive than this, and Lee was completely out-generaled in its attempted execution. And yet the General commanding the Army of the Potomac at that time has been abused because he did not obey the behest of every frightened farmer in Pennsylvania, and rush to the protection of barnyards and stables.

In this army the matter of "invasion" is not, and never was, considered much of a calamity. The soldiers always argued many good results from it, and the *Times* of both sentiments made by the enemy had fully justified the reasonings of the officers and men. "Invasion," said the soldiers, "will keep the Northern people from becoming apathetic in regard to the war; it will kill the Copperheads; it will give our own people an idea of what war is; it will give us a good advantage in fighting them on soil where we are acquainted, and where they are not; and it will reinspirit us, and enable us to give stronger battle at home than we could where every advantage of soil and people is on the side of the enemy." And the intelligent of our soldiers believed it entirely.

When Lee had failed to induce HOOKER to recross Washington, he lost no time in pushing forward into Maryland. It is equally true of HOOKER that he lost no time in the pursuit. Withdrawing his army speedily from its fortified position in front of Washington, he crossed the river by the pontoon bridges at Edwards' Ferry, and in two days placed it in the vicinity of Frederick, an average distance of fifty-two miles. At Frederick Gen. HOOKER'S career as Commander of the Army of the Potomac came to a sudden termination.

I do not know that the circumstances resulting in Gen. HOOKER'S removal have ever been given to the public. Being able to state them precisely, I will give them briefly:

From the time of leaving Fredericksburgh Gen. HOOKER had been acting under a strict letter of instructions from Gen. HALLECK, and was reporting to the latter daily. The letter of instructions ordered Gen. HOOKER to cover Washington at all times, and when the passage of our army into Maryland became a fixed fact, Maryland Heights was also added as a point to be covered and protected, and Gen. HOOKER was authorized to assume command of any troops he might find in any Department wherein he was temporarily posted, including the garrison of ten thousand men at Maryland Heights.

When leaving Fairfax Court-house for Frederick, Gen. HOOKER asked if there were any serious objections to abandoning the position at the Heights temporarily, and adding the troops to his army, with which to pursue and fight Lee. He then proceeded from Edwards' Ferry, accompanied by Gen. WARREN, Chief Engineer, to inspect the position in person, and determine upon its value. Upon arriving at the Heights a dispatch was received from Gen. HALLECK, announcing, in substance, that the position and property at that point were too valuable to be abandoned, even in the last extremity. But, upon examination of the point, and obtaining the opinions of Gens. FRENCH and WARREN, who coincided with him strongly, Gen. HOOKER was so convinced of the impolicy of maintaining a large garrison force at a point likely to become isolated, and was so sure that, upon explanation, Gen. HALLECK would agree with him, that he at once gave the order for the abandonment of the position, the troops to march to Frederick, and join his army. He then telegraphed his action to Gen. HALLECK, giving his reasons at length. The response was a still more peremptory order not to abandon the position. Gen. HOOKER, being thus deprived of a much-needed reinforcement of ten thousand excellent troops, and being, in addition, required to father the results of a campaign whose plan was not his own, respectfully asked to be relieved from command, if his instructions could not be modified, remarking that it was not in his power, nor the power of any other General, to do what was required of him with his limited force, and still be successful in the main object of pursuing and defeating the rebel army.

The President acceded to the request of Gen. HOOKER, and with the order assigning Gen. MEADE to command came a discretionary power from Gen. HALLECK, authorizing the commanding General to abandon Maryland Heights or not, just as he saw fit.

These are the precise circumstances attending the removal of Gen. HOOKER, which was, and perhaps still is, shrouded with much mystery.

Gen. HOOKER took leave without any show or formality, save a feeling address to his Staff, and Gen. MEADE stepped into command, and found everything so well matured for immediate action that he was enabled to move on without an hour's delay. The next day the army was in motion again, and the marches, which were planned by Gen. BURNSIDE, were made with the same degree of vigor and promptness which had previously characterized them.

The various corps moved by several divergent routes from Frederick, the centre of the left wing holding due north, while the centre and right wing deflected to the eastward, soon placing a large force between the enemy and Baltimore. On Wednesday, July 1, the left wing, under Gen. REYNOLDS, reached Gettysburgh, and then began the conflict which for three days raged so furiously, and finally resulted so successfully to the National arms. The history of these battles, and the subsequent march to the Potomac, is yet fresh in the minds of the people, and needs no reiteration here.

Before closing, I wish to allude to one Bureau in the organization of the Army of the Potomac, which has lately been the subject of several unjust aspersions, totally without cause. I refer to the Bureau of Secret Service. My experience with the Army of the Potomac qualifies me to say that at no time since its organization has so much and so reliable information concerning the enemy been furnished to the commanding General as during the past six months; and instead of being poorly paid, the reliable men have been richly paid. I know that as high as $5,000 has been paid for a single item of service, and many other sums in proportion. The records of this Bureau, could they be properly revealed, would startle the country. The very nature of the service requires the utmost secrecy in every respect, and but for the purpose of correcting a misapprehension, it might be questionable to say even so little as this. People must not imagine because they do not get daily bulletins about the operations of the enemy that the commanding General knows nothing about him. The very objects sought to be obtained by the service would be defeated if not developed in mystery and used with great caution. In Virginia the service has been very vigilant and efficient. In Pennsylvania not so much exertion was made, because the citizens were relied on to bring information, but I am sorry to say they were quite as useful to the enemy as to ourselves, owing to the ease with which they gave voluntary information to the enemy being discovered—and a great apathy existed in regard to promptly reporting the enemy's movements to our commanders.

This much in defence of the Bureau of Secret Service, which, under the management of Col. SHARPE, Deputy Provost-Marshal-General, has recorded a secret history of the rebel army which would astonish even the rebel leader himself.

The compact, systematic organization of the Army of the Potomac is strikingly illustrated by the fact that a sudden change of its commanding General involves no delay in a movement so important as the late one in pursuit of the rebel army. It is very mild justice to say that no army in existence ever had more efficient chiefs of departments than each one of WILLIAMS, WARREN, HUNT, INGALLS, and CLARK, the administrative heads of the Adjutant-General's, Engineer, Artillery, Quartermaster, and Commissary Departments.

In retiring from the field, for a time at least, I desire to return my thanks to the gentlemen of Gen. PLEASONTON'S Staff, with whom I have been thrown in daily contact for the past few weeks, and whose courtesies are most highly appreciated. Their efficiency and vigor are invaluable to the Cavalry corps, which has achieved its great celebrity under its present commander. L. L. CROUNSE.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

The Surrender of Port Hudson to Gen. Banks.

Full Particulars from Our Special Correspondent.

A FULL LIST OF THE TROPHIES.

Scenes Within the Fort—How the Rebels Behaved.

TROOPS MOVING DOWN THE RIVER.

A SHARP FIGHT NEAR DONALDSONVILLE.

A FRENCH PLOT IN NEW-ORLEANS.

HEADQUARTERS, PORT HUDSON, Thursday, July 9, 1863.

Heaven be praised! Port Hudson is ours!

In my late letters I have informed you how, step by step, we were encroaching upon the enemy, until all resistance would be useless. Somewhere about midnight of the 7th, a Lieutenant of HOLCOMB'S battery came to the tent of Maj.-Gen. ANDREWS, Assistant Adjutant-General, and said that the enemy were sounding a bugle, which foreboded he knew not what. Shortly afterward another came to say that they had sent out a flag of truce. Very soon after that an officer came galloping up, in the bright light of a waning moon, from Gen. BANKS' headquarters, and I heard the voice of Col. LAYSS eagerly inquiring for the tent of Gen. ANDREWS—the whole camp being in calm repose. The few who were awake wondered, of course, what all this could mean; and what it did the official correspondence (already published) will best explain.

THE SURRENDER.

At the earliest dawn of the—now ever memorable—9th July, the whole camp was necessarily in the highest state of glee and commotion, and the "Star-Spangled Banner," "Yankee Doodle" and "Dixie" came borne upon the morning air—never sounding sweeter.

At 7 o'clock, Gen. ANDREWS, Chief of the Staff of Gen. BANKS', made his grand entrance into the rebel fortifications, with Col. DWIGHT leading his brave storming column, whose noble services have thus been, happily for their friends, dispensed with; but to whom the country is no less indebted—taking the will for the deed. These were followed by two picked regiments from each division, with HOTCHKISS'S and RAWLS'S battery of light artillery, and the gunners of the naval battery.

The rebels were drawn up in line, and an immense line they made, their officers in front of them on one side of the road, their backs to the river. Gen. GARDNER then advanced toward Gen. ANDREWS, and, in a few accompanying words, offered to surrender his sword with Port Hudson; but Gen. ANDREWS told that, in appreciation of his bravery—however misdirected—he was at liberty to retain his sword.

Our men were then drawn up in two lines on the other side of the road, opposite to the rebels, and our officers placed themselves in front of their men. Gen. GARDNER then said to Gen. ANDREWS: "General, I will now formally surrender my command to you, and for that purpose will give the orders to ground arms." The order was given and the arms were grounded.

After that Gen. ANDREWS sent for the enemy's general officers, Staff and field-officers. The line-officers were left with their companies and guard, composed of the Twenty-second Louisiana and Seventy-first New-York, placed over them. These formalities over, the glorious old flag of the Union was unfolded to the breeze from one of the highest bluffs facing the river, by the men of the *Richmond*—a battery thundered forth its salute, which rolled majestically up and down the broad surface of the Mississippi—and Port Hudson was ours!

WHAT WE OBTAINED WITH IT.

6,000 prisoners, as stated by Gen. GARDNER himself.

Serviceable.

3 42-pound barbette guns.
2 32-pound barbette guns.
1 32-pound barbette gun, (rifled.)
1 8-inch barbette gun.
2 10-inch barbette guns.
1 24-pounds barbette gun.
4 24 pound barbette guns, (rifled.)
1 12-pound barbette gun.

Disabled.

1 24-pound barbette gun.
1 8-inch barbette gun.
1 32-pound barbette gun.
1 24-pound barbette gun.
1 20-pound barnette gun.

RECAPITULATION.

15 heavy guns, in good condition.
5 complete field batteries, 31 guns in good condition, besides disabled guns.
1,911 shot and shell for heavy guns, various calibres.
175 cartridges.
12,000 pounds of powder, made up in cartridges, for heavy guns, various calibres.
32,000 pounds cannon powder.
50,000 cartridges, small arms.
5,000 muskets.

SCENES WITHIN THE FORT.

It was with no little delight that I found myself riding at last over every portion of this long-forbidden ground, noting the havoc which our cannon made not only in the ramparts but over the whole internal surface. Not a square rood but bore some indisputable proof of the iron deluge that had fallen upon it, in earth ploughed up, trees with the bark almost completely torn off by rifle-shot, and some—twice the bulk of a man's body—fairly snapped in two by some solid ball, as easily as a walking-cane.

As to what they called the town of Port Hudson—a miserable little conglomeration of two or three wooden buildings, and a nondescript church among them—the destruction is so complete that I cannot see how they escaped being utterly swept away. I went into the old church, looking out for any crazy timber that might fall from shattered roof or tumbling walls, with orifices made by cannon, larger than the windows, and found the whole floor strewed with beans, broken beans and lime, plaster, &c. If these were all the beans they had left, I don't think the quantity of their food exceeded the quality; and beans were what they had left to move depend upon.

Their river fortifications were terribly effective, and might have resisted any amount of attack had they been impregnable elsewhere. Far down in the bowels of the lofty bluffs they had dug deep recesses, approached by steps cut out of the earth, and here their magazines were placed quite safe—owing to the enormous thickness of earth above—from any projectiles that could be sent against them. One or two "quaker guns" were found. On the fortifications to the land side, everything told of the terrible efficiency of our artillery, which never did its work better. Foremost among these were MACK'S Howitzers and RAWLS'S batteries, the Indiana battery, and the naval battery of heavy guns, under the gallant Lieut. TEASY, of the *Richmond*, and his fine crew, who sent desolation along with every shot from their large pieces. The effect was that soon after we began bombarding in earnest, every gun upon the front bastion was silenced; and they have so remained for weeks since; say one they replaced being knocked over as soon as we got the range of it. In speaking of how much we owe the artillery, we can not speak too highly of the unsparing exertions and skilful dispositions of Gen. ARNOLD, under whom the whole of this arm of the service was placed.

"Collateral praise must necessarily fall upon those faithful sappers-and-miners who, although unseen at the position, have nevertheless the most highly responsible duty depending upon the accuracy and promptness of their observations—I think the Topographical Engineers under Maj. HOWELL. Foremost among these were Lieut. BATES, Mr. DURAND, Mr. ROBIN, and the innocent Mr. LOUD, who was killed a short time ago while in the act of taking an observation. The numerous amount of personal narrative and dangers these gentlemen have to undergo, after going far ahead of the army and like exploring expeditions of their own in the enemy's country—the coolness and self-possession which their services require of them in every emergency, are things of which few people probably think, but which, nevertheless, have the most momentous bearing upon the success or failure of a General's plan of attack. They are the real scouts and pioneers, who have first detected many a new move of the enemy, and who first copy every new earthwork thrown up silently over night—every new gun put in position.

As we rode along the earthworks inside, it was curious to mark the ingenious ways in which the enemy had burrowed holes to shelter themselves from shell and the intolerable rays of the sun. While at their work they must have looked like so many rabbits popping in and out of their warrens. The breastworks, instead of being straight at the top, present a continuous succession of little hills and valleys, from the perpetual plowing up of our artillery. As to the guns, there were many of them knocked clean away from their carriages, and looking if some earthquake had heaved up the earth from under them. The amount of mortality and casualties from all this terrible and continuous cannonading fell amazingly short of what I should have imagined. The rebels assert that it did not exceed 100.

HOW THE REBELS FELT.

Many opportunities were naturally afforded for feeling the pulse of the rebels after two such overwhelming discomfitures. They seemed to bear it with great composure, whether real or feigned, I know not, but I think they were quite as glad to see us enter as we were to come in. Our men were to be seen everywhere mingling and exchanging notes freely with them. They were certainly a much finer looking set of fellows than than I expected to meet, in starving men; for it is no longer denied that they were getting to the last extremity for food. Indeed a friend of mine had the curiosity to lunch off a piece of their mule's tongue, and he said the only difference he found was that it was a little poor, compared with ox-tongue.

While standing on a cliff, calmly and placidly contemplating the fleet of busy steamers already sending up their well-accustomed noise and smoke under our newly conquered territory, and admiring the beauty of the Union flag as its graceful folds waved sharp and clear against the blue sky, a rebel Captain, gaily dressed—(the officers were all arrayed as if for some grand parade)—came up to me and said, thoughtfully:

"It is a long time, Sir, since we have seen so many vessels lying there."

"Yes, Sir, and I am glad of it, for your sake as well as ours," I replied.

"How so?" he asked, in a somewhat surprised tone.

"Because," said I, "it looks to me very much like the beginning of the end, and that is what we all wish to see."

"The end is very far off yet," he continued in a good manner. "In the first place I do not believe, even now, that Vicksburgh is lost to us; and you never yet knew a rebellion of such magnitude to fail in achieving its object."

"Nor did you ever know a rebellion so causeless and unnatural to succeed," was my reply. "If you were like Poles or Circassians, and we Russians, trying to crush out your existing nationality—if this were a war of religion or of races, I could imagine it lasting through many, many years. But it is not so. Instead of trying to crush out your nationality, we are merely fighting to prevent you from crushing out our mutual one; and every acre, every liberty we save from destruction is so much more to us. War for such a cause was never waged before, and therefore cannot last. When a few more decisive successes like the present shall have proved beyond all doubt to the Southern people that the cause of separation is utterly hopeless, I think we shall all be glad to meet again as citizens of a common country, greater for the very ordeal through which it has passed. The only difference will be that Slavery—the cause of all this trouble—will have died during the progress of the war.

"We shall see," said the Captain, either unwilling or unable to maintain his position further. "I suppose you will allow we defended our position here well."

"Too well," I replied; "I think a great many good lives, on both sides, might have been saved by sooner surrendering a place which, it must have been evident, you could not possibly retain."

"We should have done so," he candidly avowed, "only we were all the while hoping for reinforcements."

After a few more polite remarks, I left him for another part of the field. He was a young officer from Maryland, and said he had not seen his home for three years. Surely, never were more splendid zeal and courage exhibited in a worse cause.

GEN. GARDNER

is a man of about 45, apparently, tall and erect, with with well-developed dark-brown beard and mustache, and of quite a martial bearing.

When the ceremonies of a formal surrender were over, he came, in company with Gen. BANKS, to make a call on Gen. ANDREWS, on his way to the headquarters of Gen. BANKS. He and his Staff seemed to be quite at home, and nobody, in looking at them, could feel that they were the people who had just been causing all this terrible outpouring of Northern blood.

I suppose it is all very chivalrous, brave, and according to the regular military code of etiquette; but while seeing the attentions paid to these warriors, I could not help wondering if they were as polite to us. I could not help coming to a negative conclusion when an officer, of same rank in our army—in looking at the gay cavalcade, as Gen. BANKS and Staff, with a full escort, accompanied by Gen. GARDNER and some of his officers, came up to Gen. ANDREWS' headquarters—whispered to my ear the distinguishing grave comment:

"When I, an officer of the United States army, was confined in the Libby Prison, we were not even allowed to look out of a window under penalty of death. A brother officer—only a few feet from me—in endeavoring to look out of a window under penalty of death, was deliberately shot in the region of the heart by an infernal villian below, called a sentinel. At another time the sentinel, posted in another building, and of a window in the second story of the main building, deliberately fired at him.

The ball missed the intended victim; but passing through the second floor into the story above, killed a poor fellow who was at the further end of the room doing nothing! These things I know to be true, for I was there and saw them!"

I am told that the rebels now treat our prisoners just as well as we treat theirs. The country will be

[Continued on Eighth Page.]

IMPORTANT FROM VENEZUELA.

Retirement of Gen. Paez—His Farewell Address to the National Assembly—Disturbances in the Provinces—Robbery of the Laguayra Custom-house—Inauguration of the New Government—Visit of Admiral Wilkes and the United States Steamer Vanderbilt—Settlement of the Famous Bird Island Claims—Three Rebel Steamers in Pursuit of the Vanderbilt—"The Glorious Fourth" in Caracas.

From Our Own Correspondent.
CARACAS, Monday, June 22, 1863.

Since my letter of May 22 the progress of "La Paz" has been steady, but slow. The National Assembly has met at Valencia and named FALCON as Provisional President, and GUZMAN BLANCO, of this city, as Vice-President. FALCON has not made his appearance here as yet, but GUZMAN has assumed authority in his name, and given the usual notice to the foreign representatives.

We have had several incipient rebellions and pronunciamientos, to the east and to the west of us, but they proceed simply from a few dissatisfied "chiefs," who had not been properly subsidized. Their "claims" to attention are now being personally attended to by Gen. FALCON.

The Provinces of Margarita, Merida, Tachira and Trujillo have got up a sort of three-cornered fight on their own account, and the former actually fitted out an expedition a few days ago and took forcible possession of Cumana; while another class of malcontents took possession of Puerto Cabello, and made a raid upon Laguayra, robbing the Custom-house of private funds to the amount of $5,000. But on being informed that these were not public property, they restored what they had on hand, having already expended something like $1,500.

On the 10th of June Gen. CARDENAS, dated a proclamation from Puerto Cabello, declaring Laguayra in a state of blockade, alleging as the cause that Laguayra was in possession of the Federal troops, whom he had combated for the past five years! His "blockade," however, is entirely on paper, and is laughed at everywhere, it being impossible for him to keep his fishing-smacks at sea more than an hour or so at a time.

On the 14th of the present month, at 12 o'clock at noon, Gen. PAEZ withdrew his officials from the Palace of the Government and closed the building, delivering the archives to the custody of the Secretary-General of Gen. FALCON, and sending at the same time the following address to the National Assembly:

ADDRESS OF GEN. PAEZ.

MESSRS. DEPUTIES: In compliance with the compact celebrated in Coche, and also in this Capital by the Secretary-General and the Secretary-General of the Provisional President of the Federation, I place in your hands the Government of the Republic. I was not ambitious of this position, gentlemen. It was offered to me by my fellow-citizens, in the midst of a violent national crisis, and I accepted it through motives of patriotism, disregarding my personal convenience and long coveted repose. In the discharge of the duties it imposed upon me, I have endeavored to act solely for the public good, without prejudice to persons or political parties, my only object being to restore the public peace and effect the reconciliation of Venezuelans. To-day I resign it with indescribable satisfaction—with joy I may say—because I have reason to hope that the peace of our country will be consolidated by the union of the parties and by the generous efforts of the Government you are about to establish. That Government will find me at my domestic hearth, supplicating that they may, by their acts, perpetuate this peace, and they will always find me ready to lend my moral assistance for its promotion. I have now no other mission left on earth.

I retire surfeited with the cares of public life. If my contemporaries do not do me justice, history will judge me with impartiality. Happy they who, from this auspicious hour, guide this intelligent and free people amid the blessings of peace. Government may now quietly conduct the country in the paths of progress and aggrandizement. I have had the misfortune to rule in fatal days. I was called to the helm in the midst of a fearful storm, and I resign it now, in calm and sunshine, imploring for my country the continued blessings of Heaven. If I have not done well it has been through no lack of desire to do so. If I have acted badly, the intention of doing so never entered into my deliberations. Circumstances almost always subjected me to their imperious laws—remember, gentlemen, the state of things when the people summoned me from my retirement.

Gentlemen Deputies! I invoke the blessings of Heaven upon your counsels, praying Providence that you may act like patriots, sure and steadfast in all those acts from which to-day depend the destinies of the Republic.

JOSE A. PAEZ.
CARACAS, June 15, 1863.

The United States steamer *Vanderbilt* made her appearance at Laguayra on the 28th of May, bearing the broad pennant of Rear-Admiral WILKES, and early the next morning the gallant old gentleman, accompanied by Commander BALDWIN, and several other officers of the ship, started with mules and horses to cross the mountains to Caracas, where the party arrived at about 10 o'clock, and took rooms at the St. Amand.

An absurd story found its way into one of the New-York papers last month, to the effect that Admiral WILKES was a paroled prisoner of the Spanish authorities in Cuba until he could explain the affair of the *Vanderbilt* firing into a Spanish coasting steamer a short time ago. The story was started by some meddlesome fellows who saw the *Vanderbilt* haul down the Admiral's pennon outside the port of Havana while in chase of a prize, the Admiral having remained ashore at the house of the American Consul, detained by a slight illness. On the return of the *Vanderbilt*, however, he went on board again, and hoisting his broad pennant, stood for St. Thomas, from which port he comes here.

The following is the list of officers:

CHARLES WILKES, Rear Admiral; Charles H. Baldwin, Commander; J. D. Daniels, Executive Officer; A. M. Keith, F. D. Stuart, E. S. Keyser and Wm. Belden, Acting Masters; J. W. Hamilton and L. H. Willard, Assistant Surgeons; James E. Tolfree, Paymaster; W. H. Parker, First Lieutenant of Marines; L. Wight and A. C. Alexander, Acting Ensigns; W. Johns, C. Danishower, and Wyman, Acting Master's Mates; — Griffith, Carpenter; T. R. Wilson, Gunner; J. Coghlan, Boatswain; John Germaine, Acting Chief Engineer, and W. H. Goldin, Wm. Wells, John Freaney, John Hyslop, George Germaine and John O'Neile, Assistants.

The visit of the *Vanderbilt* is upon the invitation of the American Minister to enforce the collection of $60,000 now past due, according to the Convention in regard to the notorious Aves Island affair—the estimated damage to the filibusters on that occasion being the modest little sum of $190,000! It will be remembered that in the Summer of 1854 several parties in Boston fitted out certain freebooting expeditions to the Aves Islands for the purpose of helping themselves to guano; that after loading up two or three vessels, they were interrupted in their proceedings by some Venezuelan cruisers, who finally, for a consideration, permitted them to complete their cargoes and depart, under a stipulation in writing, by which they virtually admitted themselves to be trespassers, and confessed that the islands belonged to Venezuela. Their admission as to the rights of Venezuela were of no importance, of course, except to estop the very claim which they subsequently set up for damages. By what means this absurd claim was afterward admitted, I have not ascertained, but although it may be "too late" now to argue the absurdity of it, it is opportune, at least, to say that Mr. [illegible], who made himself so conspicuous at Paris some years ago, as the American Secretary of Legation, and who is now our Minister at the Court of Brussels, was the agent of the claimants here in its adjustment, and now figures as the principal, having bought it up, as I am informed, at about one-fifth its value.

Admiral WILKES, however, found no difficulty in arranging the matter satisfactorily; and has already [illegible] look again for the *Alabama*.

The *Vanderbilt*, as your readers are already aware, is one of the finest vessels in the American service—costing her original owner, Commodore VANDERBILT, by whom she was presented to the Government, *a million of dollars*. Her officers are a gentlemanly set of fellows, and have left quite a favorable impression behind them here. Much dissatisfaction is understood to have arisen, however, in certain quarters, from Admiral WILKES having taken the *Vanderbilt* for his flagship, and on his return to St. Thomas he found orders awaiting him to transfer his flag to the United States steamer *Alabama*, and restore the *Vanderbilt* to her original business of hunting the "rebel pirates."

The famous Capts. SEMMES and MAFFIT are now understood to be on the Brazilian coast, cruising in company, and if the *Vanderbilt* should come upon them, (or they upon her,) the rebels will probably prove to be "too many guns for us," as usual. An English gentleman now here, [illegible] of RAPHAEL & SONS, tells me that he has been on board the new rebel steamer, the *Lord Clyde*, a splendid vessel, now on her way from England, to which SEMMES is to transfer his flag, giving the *Alabama* to MAFFIT, and the *Florida* to still another "skipper of the seas." Perhaps by this time the three are in hot pursuit of the *Vanderbilt*.

The various American and American enterprises continue to thrive here, and we are now preparing for "the glorious Fourth," of which I will write you in my next. The importance of the proposed line of steamers to New-York may be estimated when I tell you that the present communication with "the States" has not brought us yet the news of the great battle on the Rappahannock. All we have on the subject having reached us in scraps by the way of England!

EXCELSIOR.

SOUTHERN INDIANA.

Western Loyalty—Feeling About New-York Riots—Fayette County—Farm-house—Crops.

From Our Own Correspondent.
INDIANAPOLIS, Saturday, July 11.

One never appreciates the immense power of this Government, till the agricultural districts of the West are visited, and the feeling is tested here of their powerful and growing communities.

You traverse day by day hundreds of miles of harvest fields, the richest the world ever saw. You visit prosperous and thriving towns and villages, still thronging with people, despite all the drain of the war. You find the comforts and contrivances of wealth in the remotest farm-house; the barns crowded or fast being stored with the source of so much of our riches—the golden wheat; the beautiful oak-glades and pastures dotted with herds of fine cattle, and overflowing abundance everywhere, in the midst of a gigantic war. Then behind all this, the producer of all this wealth, a population vigorous, elastic and martial, utterly devoted to the success of this Republic, and ready for any legitimate use by its Government. The same loyalty to the Union breathes on these rich lands of Indiana and Illinois, as rings from the barren hills of New-England. "One Government, one Constitution, and Equal Rights to all," is the cry which is sounding from these millions, as from the loyal on our eastern coast.

If you could hear the horror and indignation expressed by the whole country at these devilish riots in your City; the readiness, aye, and the desire, to be an instrument in the Government's hands for cutting up New-York Copperheadism by the roots, you and all friends of law and order would take heart. Depend upon it, when it becomes necessary, this young Hercules of the West can strangle with one hand the Copperheads of the East, and with the other, the serpents of rebellion in the Southwest. No words can express the magnificence of the material destiny or the power and wealth and population, which is before the communities on the great alluvial plains of these States. Most of the great Empires in the past have arisen on such alluvial lands. This Empire will be pledged to loyalty to the American idea—Liberty and Union—and if it were possible that the East could give up her purpose of extending Free Institutions over the whole country, the great Central States of the West, with their free and martial population, would execute it themselves. The New-York riots, as you will probably divine, inure vastly to the strengthening of the Government in the rural districts. Resistance to the draft, murdering inoffensive negroes, sacking orphan asylums, arson, murder, and riot, are now indelibly associated in the people's mind with Copperhead doctrines and Pro-Slavery, anti-loyal speeches and actions. This rebellion at the North is looked upon, only as another act in the great drama of rebellion at the South, and is a fresh argument (if it were needed) that no exposure or suffering is too great to be incurred to crush the latter.

I have been travelling of late through the south-eastern portions of Indiana. Nothing that I ever witnessed equals the agricultural beauty of some of these counties—Fayette, for instance. Roads, hard and laid like English turnpikes, rich green hedges, broad fields of brown grass, even as the waters of a lake, without a stump or a rock, and scarce a weed; line after line of green, waving, luxurious corn, marching down the gentle slopes and climbing the hill-sides; vast yellow stubble fields, where the rich crops of wheat were already cut and in sheaves; green flax patches, here and there a tobacco plantation, and for a border of the many-colored landscape rich park-like groves of oak and beech, under whose branches on the clean pasture are standing groups of red and white cattle. This is the beautiful Summer scene which has greeted us in Southern Indiana these last few days. The houses of the farmers are remarkably large and comfortable, with many tokens of taste and a thought of the beautiful about them, such as nice hedges, hanging flower-pots, flower patches and vines, pretty moldings, and various soft colors for the outside. The interiors have reminded me sometimes of the houses of the wealthy Bonde I have visited in Sweden—large families living together, with occasionally separate little houses for the different household occupations, rich and costly articles of furniture, and sometimes by their side very poor and cheap things, tables overflowing with good living. The furniture as a whole is decidedly better than in any corresponding class of houses in the Eastern States. I visited one house of a stock raiser near a village, planned with the greatest taste and furnished superbly; the paneling and wainscoting of various native woods varnished, the mouldings original and pretty, the papering very rich and the house provided with baths, water in the rooms, speaking trumpets, cooking contrivances, ice-house and billiard-room, like our richest houses. My impression is that the lady of the house—a most intelligent person—did a great deal of her own work. Something of the taste and neatness of this part of the country may be due to the fact of Quakers having settled much here. Everywhere, both in Indiana and other parts of the West, I have asked whether there was any suffering from the war, and everywhere I have had substantially the same reply, "We were never so well off!" The want of labor (which is the great loss in this war) is much made up by the use of machinery. I am told that farm machinery was never in such use as now. We have passed very many flax-fields, and I have inquired of farmers whether any one was manufacturing the straw. They all agree that it would be very profitable to do so, but no one has yet attempted it, and thus far only the seed is used. They hope that some factory will be started for the purpose. The wheat harvest is excellent, only slight damage having been sustained by the fly. The corn will probably be deficient, owing to the long-continued drouth; some is even touched by the *frost* we have had for a few nights. A great deal of tobacco has been planted—far more than in former years, and I should judge an equal amount of sorghum. A good deal of maple-sugar has also been made. The stock looks very finely, and meets with ready sale, especially for Government use. On the whole, so far as the eye can measure, the West could continue the war for [illegible] years, and not feel it vitally. You may judge of the martial character of the Indiana people from the fact that, within forty-eight hours after the proclamation of the Governor, 261,000 men sprang to arms to drive off MORGAN from their soil. They are returning now to their homes, amid cheers and welcomes, having delivered over the great freebooter to the tender mercies of the Ohioans.

C. L. B.
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 11, 1863.

Philadelphia on Riots.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your well written article in Tuesday's TIMES, with regard to the comments of the Philadelphia *Press* upon the late riots in our City, you made no reference to the fearful riots in the city of "Brotherly Love" in times past. The killing of negroes and the burning of their dwellings are within the recollection of many of your readers. And in later times, the Know-Nothing riots, when churches were burned and men were hung up to lamp-posts, and their bodies dragged through the streets by the ropes which hung them. "People living in glass houses should not throw stones."

ONE OF YOUR CONSTANT READERS.

AFFAIRS IN THE WEST.

The Riot, and how it is Regarded—Local Affairs—From Vicksburgh—Trouble Anticipated.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.
CHICAGO, Monday, July 20, 1863.

The huge riot in your City has been the all-absorbing topic here during the past week. Even Vicksburgh, Port Hudson and the Potomac seemed to have lost their interest while the fearful contest was going forward in your streets. There was a general anxiety to know whether this first attempt to oppose armed resistance to the Government, on anything like an extensive scale, would be attended with any measure of success. Consequently, the telegraphic dispatches, as they were displayed upon the bulletins, were read with avidity by the assembled crowds.

It must be confessed that the action of your municipal authorities, at the outset, is generally regarded as weak and cowardly.

Those of us who have been in the habit of reading the disloyal papers of New-York do not wonder at the riot. They were prepared for just such an outbreak. You might as well throw fire into a magazine, and not expect an explosion, as to educate such materials as the Democratic party of your City is composed of in treason, and not expect a riot. The responsibility of the whole primarily belongs with those who have incited the ignorant and besotted mass to a resistance of the law by their wholesale denunciations.

There are some apprehensions of a riot here, whenever the draft is commenced. We have the same elements—low Irish, and a secesh paper to hound them on to their work. It will not be the fault of the Copperhead leaders if the mob spirit does not get on a rampage in Chicago. They have threatened that our streets shall run blood, and they will bring it to pass if possible. But the authorities will be prepared for any emergency. They have been warned what to expect from the occurrences elsewhere, and it would be criminal in them not to have the means at hand to crush any outbreak on its first appearance. The Loyal Leagues in the West propose to see somewhat to these things.

More difficulty is anticipated in some of the southern counties. It has even been found necessary to send a squadron of cavalry to Williamson County, to keep the peace during the enrollment. We expect resistance there, as there are a large number of deserters from the One Hundred and Twenty-eighth regiment—some two or three hundred it is said—who carried away their arms with them. It would have been a good thing if MORGAN and his gang had come West instead of passing through Ohio. A damaging rebel raid through these disloyal counties would have a healthful influence. But the section of Ohio traversed by MORGAN needed the lesson fully as much. Indiana was well punished in its most intensely Copperhead districts.

In city matters, Chicago is moving quietly along. An effort is being made to improve the entrance to our harbor. The bar at its mouth has been extending and enlarging itself so much that ingress during a high wind is almost impracticable. Vessels have to make a circuit to the south in order to pass around the bar, and thus make the harbor inside of it. The Board of Public Works have taken hold of the matter, and propose to dredge. It is hoped that this rebellion will settle the question that the immense commerce of the Western Lakes is fully as much entitled to the fostering care and protection of Government as the insignificant trade of the Southern rivers, and that, therefore, we shall be able to secure appropriations for harbor improvements—for we expect in future, the "almighty nigger" and his owner will not be paramount in our national political affairs, as heretofore.

We have the celebrated Rev. J. V. HIMES here, with his tent, striving with all his strength to bring the world to an end. These Adventists are gifted with an immense amount of perseverance, under their various disappointments and the falsifications of their predictions.

I have just seen a military gentleman from Vicksburgh. He says that the health of the army is good, and that the troops are in fine spirits. Apples, other fruit and vegetables are plenty with them, which conduces much to their general good sanitary condition. SHERMAN was after JOHNSTON with a large force, and there would be no let up until his army was captured or dispersed. He reports Vicksburgh as the most desolate-looking place imaginable. Destruction and desolation reigned in every quarter. The squalid, dirty, forlorn appearance of the prisoners was indescribable.

THE WEATHER—BUSINESS.

The thermometer has ruled lower during the past week than any week in July that I ever knew. Nearly every morning and night fires were lighted, and were far from uncomfortable. In the country I learn that there have been frosts to such an extent as to somewhat injure vegetables. Corn is reported to have suffered from this cause in the northern part of the State. And then, too, everything is suffering for the want of rain. We have not had such a drought since 1854. The week before the Canal Convention was held, we had copious showers. Since then but little or no rain has fallen, and the grass in this vicinity is sere and yellow, and looks like the vegetation of the tropics in the dry season. The Spring crops must suffer severely from these two causes, and if we have no rain within the next week or two, we shall look for a decided shortcoming in corn, Spring wheat and oats. There is no such thing as growing under present circumstances.

P. S.—Dark storm-clouds are gathering in the west, and we hope that the long drought is to be interrupted by plenteous showers.

The grain trade still continues heavy for the season. The receipts for the past 24 hours are as follows: Flour, 2,800 barrels; wheat, 24,468 bushels; corn, 116,428 bushels; oats, 7,000 bushels. Wool is quite active, and is arriving freely. On Saturday the receipts were 25,000 pounds. Large numbers of live hogs are coming in, amounting last week to 11,667, being 6,428 more than for the corresponding period last year. Of beeves 3,725 were received, a large portion of which were taken for the army.

As the Mississippi has been opened by the prowess of our arms, our merchants are beginning to turn their attention toward a resumption of trade with New-Orleans. In connection with some St. Louis houses, they are preparing for an experimental voyage, and a steamer will soon leave St. Louis and Cairo, *en route* for the Gulf. There is great rejoicing throughout the West over the fall of Vicksburgh and Port Hudson. It is regarded as a great military, political and commercial achievement.

We had a marine arrival here last Thursday, of a somewhat novel description. It was that of the sloop *Skjoldmoen*, all the way from Bergen, Norway, which port she left on the 12th of April—thus consuming 90 days on the voyage. She is 60 feet long and only 44 tons burden, and is supposed to be the smallest vessel that ever crossed the Atlantic. There are two Norwegian vessels now in port. Her cargo consisted of stock fish, herring, anchovies, cod-liver oil and salt. She is taking on a return cargo of pork, flour and tobacco. A son of the owner of the *Skjoldmoen* is a partner in a house in this city. This is rather a venturesome voyage for an ordinary coasting craft, but the consignee said "*it will pay*."

Our lake vessels are unusually well employed for the season. There was a severe gale upon Lake Michigan last week, during which quite a number of disasters occurred. Of these, however, I presume the telegraph has informed you.

General business continues good.

CONDITION OF GEN. PAUL.—Capt. E. W. PAUL, brother of Gen. GABRIEL R. PAUL, has kindly placed in our hands a letter which he received from a young relative who paid a visit to Gen. PAUL, at Gettysburgh, on Sunday last. At that time the General was doing very well, and was in good spirits. The wound from which he suffers is a very painful one and of an unusual character. It was made by a round ball, supposed to be from a common hunting rifle. The ball entered the right side of the head in front of and above the right ear, near the temple. It passed obliquely through the head at the base of the brain, severing in its passage the optic nerve leading to the right eye and coming out through the upper lid of the left eye close to the nose. It is the opinion of the surgeon that though he will lose the sight of the right eye he will recover the use of the left eye, which will, however, be disfigured. His general health is good, and it is hoped that he will be well enough to bear removal in the course of a month.

The War Department felt so well assured from the reports that Gen. PAUL had been killed outright, that [illegible] his place in the regular [illegible] filled it by promoting another [illegible] to it and also filled the vacancy occasioned by this promotion.—*St. Louis Republican, July* [illegible]

SOUTHERN NEWS.

INCOMPETENT OFFICERS.

From the Richmond Whig, July 18.

Among other wild vagaries of the paper now advocating, with much the same arguments used by the Abolitionists in conferring absolute power upon LINCOLN, a despotism in the person of President DAVIS, is the desire to see "the enlargement of the President's power to revise the elections of officers, and to make appointments and get rid of incompetent officers." This was supposed at first to refer to officers of high rank—Lieutenant, Major and Brigadier Generals; but a second article in the same paper shows that its aim is to empower the President with the appointment or dismissal at will of officers of all grades, certainly as low as Colonels, perhaps Captains, and, for ought we know, Sergeants and Corporals. In fine, the advocate of the suppression of the liberties of the Confederacy "thinks" we had better trust the President "with the whole of this business"—in other words, make him absolute and irresponsible in regard to all military matters.

There may be "a very general confidence in the ability and integrity" of the President; but, in so far as the appointment of military officers of high rank is concerned, neither his ability nor his integrity has been so conspicuously displayed as to inspire confidence in his infallibility with regard to officers of inferior grade. Looking to the results of the President's appointments, we beg respectfully to ask what preeminent ability and integrity were exhibited in the following instances:

Trans-Potomac LOVELL, (who, unless misrepresented, returned to New-York audiences on the art of war until after the battle of Manassas,) to the command of New-Orleans.

Pennsylvania PEMBERTON, (who gave up Cole's Island, which enabled the enemy to obtain his present foothold at Charleston, and advised the demolition of Forts Sumter and Moultrie,) to the command of Vicksburgh.

The President's brother-in-law, RICHARD TAYLOR, (who, until the recent affair at Brashear City, the facts of which are yet imperfectly known, had done comparatively nothing,) to a Major-Generalship.

His relative, SAMUEL JONES, (who had never led a regiment in action,) to a Major-Generalship.

His favorite, HETH, (who had done nothing, over PRICE, who had done more with his means than any man in the service,) to a Major-Generalship—an appointment actually made, but denied, and only changed to a Brigadier's commission after three months' resistance by the Senate.

The substitution of the dashing, but injudicious and unlucky VAN DORN in place of HETH, as Major-General, over PRICE.

The appointment of GEORGE CRITTENDEN, twice dismissed from the United States army, as Major-General, over the heroic and capable ZOLLICOFFER.

The displacement, by means of an unworthy trick, of BEAUREGARD by BRAGG.

The substitution of G. W. SMITH by BRAGG.

The appointment of HOLMES, deemed incompetent, as Major-General in LEE's army, to Lieutenant-General, commanding the Department of Arkansas.

The persistent retention in command of HINDMAN, against the most earnest expostulation of the Arkansas Delegation in Congress.

Finally, the appointment (at this late day, when disasters which have shaken the country to its centre have befallen so many of his favorites) of a man who has never exhibited capacity, but rather the reverse, to the post of Lieutenant-General in Mississippi, the point, of all others, where most capacity is needed.

To which of these appointments will the advocate of a Dictatorship point in proof of the unerring wisdom and impeachability of its nominee for imperial power—his judgment of character, his lack of partiality, and his capacity of inspiring public confidence? If to LOVELL, there is the fall of New-Orleans to be accounted for. If to PEMBERTON, the loss of Vicksburgh, and possibly of Charleston, must be justified. If to TAYLOR, BANKS' successes, including the fall of Port Hudson, must be explained. If to JONES, nothing is to be said on either side, except that the act resulted in nothing to the credit of a General or his appointer. If to HETH, the disgraceful defeat at Lewisburgh looms up. If to VAN DORN, the bloody repulse at Corinth makes reply. If to CRITTENDEN, the defeat at Fishing Creek and the death of ZOLLICOFFER is recalled. If to BRAGG, the failure of the Kentucky campaign, the loss of Murfreesboro and the retreat from Tullahoma are to be explained. If to SMITH, KILPATRICK's easy raid around Richmond, and the pitiful losses sustained by STEWART rise to view. If to D. H. HILL, the brave but clumsy part played by him at Williamsburgh, at Seven Pines and at Boonsboro, to say nothing of his puerile letters to STANLEY and FOSTER, cry out accusingly.

To a journal interested in promoting the revolutionary dogmas taught in the *caves* of Paris, precedents are of no more value than logic to a lunatic out of a straight jacket. They are cited here for the benefit of men who comprehend Southern society, Southern ideas of government and Southern aspirations for independence. They are massed together more especially for the use of those whose duty it is to restrain the arbitrary actions of the Executive. Visionaries and enthusiasts, in love with the doctrines of European revolutionists, may dissent; but every Southern man of sound mind will agree with us that the only inference to be drawn from the instances above cited, is that the country has more to fear than to hope from the "material enlargement of the President's power to revise elections of officers and to make appointments and get rid of incompetent officers."

RICHMOND FINANCIALLY AND COMMERCIALLY.

From the Richmond Dispatch, July 18.

The spirit of trade seems to be growing less troublesome and uncertain, less violent in its operations, and more conservative in its results. The ruling medium of valuation, gold, has done its worst, and now lies high and dry above the waves of popular traffic, to be sought for only by the hawks and ravenous birds of passage that ply their wings between the hostile lines of the continent, and our shores and the seaports of Europe. Confederate paper has advanced, and is still advancing, to an encouraging extent, thanks to the lost influence of the far removed magnet; and all articles of commerce, with but few exceptions, point inevitably downward. The brokers pay for gold eight dollars for one, and sell one for eight dollars and a half. Silver is bought at $6 50 premium, and sold at $7 premium. Sterling keeps along with gold generally, but in some instances commands an advance. Southern bank-notes have advanced, and are still going up. Yesterday's quotations give them $1@$1 05 buying premium, and $1 20@$1 25 selling premium. The Confederate $15,000,000 loan is in favor, and commands readily $103 and interest, and $800 and interest. Bonds of the $100,000,000 loan have advanced to $102 50@$103 and interest. All other funds are looking up. Stock in the Richmond Importing and Exporting Company has gone up wonderfully within the past few weeks. The par value of this stock per share is $500; its demand value is now readily accepted at $2,000.

We need scarcely give a review of the general markets this week, because there has been such little appreciable change from our last extended quotations. It is a fact worthy of note, that although specie and sterling have advanced during the past two or three months nearly 100 per cent., in the general market there has been no important advance in anything beyond the current prices commanded when gold was so much lower; and, on the contrary, that many articles have depreciated in value, even while the city was absorbed with intelligence which stimulated the gold market to its greatest excitement. This appears to be one of the anomalies of the age. It is, at any rate, a good anomaly, and if its duration depends upon its mystery, we certainly do not wish to know anything about it.

CHARLESTON.

The editor of the Savannah *Republican* writes from Charleston, Sunday night, July 12, as follows:

"The siege of Charleston has regularly begun. The enemy hope to take it by gradual approaches, and they have at least gained encouragement from their first success—the capture of the lower battery on Morris Island, thus giving them a foothold, and enabling them to set out hopefully on their tedious work. This disaster is attributable to bad engineering, for which some one should be held responsible. The lower battery was a shocking affair, and our men left it only when the carriages had been shattered to pieces."

The editor goes on to speak of the battle in the attack upon Fort Wagner, as the bloodiest and most destructive of the war, and then continues: "Willing to do justice to a brave foe, it may be added that a more daring and gallant assault has not been made on either side since the commencement of the war." The letter concludes thus: "The whole of to-day, until sundown, has been spent in a continuous artillery duel between the ships and battery Wagner. There are three Monitors, the *Atlanta* among them, (her maiden effort on the Yankee side,) and three or four heavy mortar boats.

The signal corps report no casualties on our side. From some cause unknown to me a great battle is expected to-morrow.

A supply boat that was lying on the west side of Morris Island had a shot through her boiler and was otherwise injured.

THE GUNBOATS IN THE JAMES.

From the Richmond Dispatch, July 18.

The gunboats which we mentioned in our yesterday's edition as having passed by City Point, coming up the James, did not proceed any further than Bermuda Hundred, where, having come to anchor and remaining a short time, they steamed back and went down the river. There were no other movements of which we got any reports by the Petersburgh train last evening.

Bermuda Hundred is but a short distance above City Point—some three or four miles, we believe.

MOVEMENTS OF GRANT IN MISSISSIPPI.

The Petersburgh *Express* of the 18th says:

"The Meridian *Clarion* of Sunday morning gives some information as to the movements of GRANT, derived from a gentleman who, the editor says, seemed to possess accurate information. A column of the enemy, strength unknown, was within three or four miles of Canton on Thursday evening. The object may be to destroy that place and forage on the country down to Jackson, destroying the railroad as they go, for the purpose of flanking JOHNSTON. Jackson is twenty-four miles from Canton, and the road is a good one at this season of the year. But the most plausible supposition is that they will cross the Pearl River at Madison twelve miles north by a little east of Jackson, where there is an excellent ford, push on to Brandon, and thus get in the rear of JOHNSTON."

THE WOUNDED AT GETTYSBURGH.

Gen. ALBERT G. JENKINS, commanding a cavalry brigade in the Confederate army, was wounded in the head while making a reconnoissance on the left, on the morning of the second day of the fight at Gettysburgh. He was standing with map in hand, holding his horse by the bridle reins, when a shell passed immediately over his head, cutting a large gash to the bone, passing through his horse and killing the animal immediately. His wound is not regarded as dangerous. The command of the brigade [illegible].

Gen. WADE HAMPTON, who received two sabre cuts besides a bullet in the thigh, has arrived at Charlottesville, where he is doing well. Maj. MILLER, of North Carolina, and Capt. WILLIAMS, both wounded, are in Richmond.

GEN. D. H. HILL.

The promotion of this officer to a Lieutenant-General has been announced. The Petersburgh *Express* says he has been assigned to duty in the Army of the West, under Gen. JOHNSTON. Gen. HILL passed through Petersburgh on Sunday morning last, *en route* for his new field of operations. Lieut.-Gen. PEMBERTON having fallen into the hands of the enemy upon the surrender of Vicksburgh, it is supposed that Gen. HILL has been commissioned a Lieutenant-General to supply the vacancy, at least temporarily.

BRIDGES REBUILT.

The Knoxville *Register*, of Tuesday, is pleased to hear that the passenger train from Bristol, on the upper road, passed over the bridge at [illegible] Plains, on Monday. Communication eastward is now open, as the other bridges destroyed by the late raiders have been rebuilt several days.

The Copperhead Insurrection—A Miscreant Mob.

From Wilkes' Spirit of the Times.

The people have had full opportunity, during the last week, to test the value of the warnings we have often given them, of the real purposes of the "Peace party;" and to determine positively to what interest these patriots belong. They have had equal opportunity to observe what elements compose the plastic material of that faction, and to fix with certainty upon the demagogues who are immediately responsible for its murderous insurrection. In horrid reality, rising, as it were, from unknown caverns in the earth, we, for the first time, behold face to face the unclean crew by which Mozart has subjugated our submissive population; and as we gaze upon its horrid features, we droop our heads in unutterable shame, that such a sordid, murderous, miscreant litter should have so long imposed upon us the conditions of a conquered race! That such hideous beasts should be the domineering element of civil life, and, ignoring the worth and virtue of the City, have the power to thrust the vilest of their number into the Councils and municipal bureaus! That we, who have lived till now in a sort of vague disdain of despotic institutions, should have sunk at last into an abject vassalage before an aristocracy of the gutter, and, for the mere sake of toleration, only be too glad to yield them up our incomes, our honors, and the dignities of public rule!

No man who has any knowledge of city politics and politicians, or who has observed with any care the active sympathies of Mozart with Southern treason, can fail to identify the recent riot as springing entirely from the elements of its substratum; or hesitate to believe that it was deliberately planned as a diversion in favor of the rebels. The gross pretence that it was a spontaneous rising of "The People" in opposition to the draft is not worthy of a word, for there was not an American laborer or mechanic in its ranks. They knew, as did all intelligent Irishmen who stood aloof from this revolt, that no act of a mob could possibly transfer them to any Government or state of government, under which they would not be subject to be drafted; and they preferred to abide the responsibilities of an allegiance which was lawful, and which would, in the end, protect them. The draft was simply a pretext and a signal for a band of carefully instructed traitors; and it is due to the more intelligent and patriotic Celtic element, which adheres to Tammany Hall, to state that they were to no extent implicated in the wicked movement.

It was the cohorts and henchmen of FERNANDO WOOD, and the unprincipled orators who addressed the Southern conspirators and sots at the Broadway Jacobin Clubs, that let loose the fiends of massacre and rapine on our City, and furnished to the ferocious substratum, which Mozart always holds in leash, the thieves and murderers to stimulate and lead it. This is the revelation of the hour, and those who fail to see it have but a poor and defective mental vision. It is due to the cunning of FERNANDO WOOD, to recognize the fact, that he was the first politician to hit upon the plan of using the foreign element, and of organizing the utterly vicious portion of it in a separate class. In his contest with the regular Democracy in 1857 he had been worsted and cast out, and it was then, probably, that he was first visited with the idea that the rabble of the City were, under the popular examples afforded by the City councils, sufficiently numerous to be entitled to an independent organization of their own. And, possibly, considering that he had peculiar claims to their respect, he set himself up for their leader, and laid the foundation of Mozart. He was soon surrounded by a formidable element, and aggregated under his control sufficient votes to enable him to destroy the plurality of the Democratic vote. On this stock in trade, he has been able for some years to pursue the business of dividing the Democratic party in the City, and selling back to it, at the election, the portions which he stole, for certain considerations in the shape of cash and place. This business proved very lucrative, and enabled him to make large donations to Catholic institutions, and it is worthy of remark that he has always beaten even the most popular Irishman, in bidding for the political influence of that Church. The last proof we have, is in the speech of an Archbishop, who calls the Mozart rioters together, as he assures them, "not to scold them," and neglects to utter even the slightest reproach for burning down an orphan asylum in direct proximity to one of his own. These things are startling, when viewed in logical conjunction, and they reveal to us the meaning of that lofty carriage and defiant language, which indicates, in FERNANDO, the master of the City. While pluming ourselves upon being a republican community, we have really sunk under a humiliating despotism, and FERNANDO WOOD is as much a noble, over us poor private men, as are the Dukes of England, or the Crown Princes of the Rhine.

His surrounding city lords who circulate as satellites, and occasionally kick us, in the interests of the gutter, are such of his dependents as have recently been braining children, stabbing fallen soldiers, and who, having had their faces temporarily washed, and clean clothes put upon them, were thrust in the Common Council to manage the treasury and make our laws. We trace them unmistakably in every act; and in none more clearly has their origin been shown than in the recent donation of two million and a half of our money, as a tribute to the thieves' victorious arms.

This is the local phase and philosophy of our recent troubles; but if we look beyond our boundaries, we shall find the mischief has a heavier backing and a broader scope. We shall find, that while FERNANDO WOOD has been playing his part here, in the interest of Southern treason, such men as SEYMOUR, VALLANDIGHAM, COX, PENDLETON and WALL, have been equally active in the same interest, in their respective districts; and consequently, it is not to be wondered at to see them all working harmoniously together, at every opportunity and upon every incident, which offers to impair and subjugate the Government.

The rebellion embarked with two great hopes. The first was a division of the North, that would leave the South superior in arms; the second was European intervention. For the first it depended on such men as we have named, but they were awed for a while by the popular fury at the fall of Sumter. When European intervention failed, the South turned again to its first reliance, and commenced to nurse Northern treason for a final trial. They had been able to raise many millions in gold for European purposes, and doubtless they sent some millions here. The "nigger" was adopted as the watchword of the faction, because they knew it would most easily delude that foreign laboring element which dreaded competition; and the always unwelcome draft was selected as the best signal for the culminating overt act. Upon this focus, therefore, all the Copperhead orators concentrated their inflaming eloquence; and they did not hesitate, in many cases, to advise the people to openly resist the power of the Government.

The most insidious and dangerous of these demagogues was HORATIO SEYMOUR, the Governor of this State. With far inferior talents to FERNANDO WOOD, and, in fact, less honor in dealing with associates, SEYMOUR brought a specious eloquence, and the character of a professing Christian, to the support of the cabal. He did not advocate a resistance to the draft. Oh, no; he simply contented himself with denouncing the war, as an unlawful one on our part; and with throwing out a flaming protection to the orators who repudiated the conscription, by demanding an impunity for their seditions. He did not justify the secession in the South, in so many direct words; but he declared there were no powers in the Constitution to coerce a State, and insidiously indorsed the essence of the Southern treason, through the doctrine of paramount State sovereignty. He mourned over the war, he sighed after peace, he insisted that the Union could not be restored by force of arms, and formally declared, in his last message, that no causes then existed for discord with the South, more than had always existed. When his friend, THOMAS H. SEYMOUR, ran for the Governorship of Connecticut, on an avowed resistance to the draft, he addressed that State, in association with FERNANDO and VALLANDIGHAM, in his support; and finally, when VALLANDIGHAM was arrested for inciting citizens of Ohio to become brigands, and assassinate the public officers, he issued a fulmination from the capitol at Albany, declaring to the already too much excited people, that *revolution had arrived*. From that time down to the 4th of July, he kept almost constantly reiterating that incendiary oratory, and demanding, in the name of his followers, an entire impunity for sedition, either in the Forum or the Press. This was put forth under a plausible clamor for "free speech," as if the counseling of resistance to the lawful acts of a lawful Government, in time of war, were not *sedition*; and as if he, as a lawyer, did not know that such *sedition* was, by the express language of the Constitution, a crime punishable with death.

It was under such insidious teachings as these of HORATIO's and his clan, that the insurrection, which exploded on the 13th July, was nursed. Instigated by so plausible a tongue, and encouraged by so respectable a reputation, thousands who had no notion of revolt, were induced to believe that the Government was really guilty of a tyranny, and by their sullen mood and open condemnation, gave heart and color to the rising treason.

It is thought that the parties, who engineered this outbreak directly as the agents of the Southern Confederacy, and who had so much cause to felicitate themselves over the gratuitous malignity of SEYMOUR, were ready to explode it on the Fourth of July, in case the news should come in by that day of a wholesale victory in Pennsylvania by LEE. It will be recollected that the blessed anniversary of our Independence was the occasion of a universal outburst of Copperhead malignity in every portion of the country, and there is now but little doubt, that had MEADE been overthrown, and the Army of the Potomac crushed, the wires would have been lurid with a common scream "to arms," and amid the Confederated traitors, North and South, the Republic would have sunk to ruin. It will be borne in mind that FERNANDO addressed the malcontents in New-Hampshire on that day; that SEYMOUR preferred the Jacobins of the Broadway clubs to the atmosphere of Tammany; and that JOHN MCCUNN, fearing the Mozart interest might thereby be undermined, commended the Southern Constitution to the "[illegible] Young Men's Catholic Association," of Brooklyn, as a document superior to the Constitution of the United States. Everything seemed ready for the signal, but unfortunately for their plans, the news came that LEE was overthrown; while the rapidly succeeding fall of Vicksburgh utterly appalled them.

The depressing effect of these two dreadful disasters of the rebels were attended, however, with a sudden reaction; and the desperate leaders who kept in the dark, determined that their long preparations, and their lavished gold, should not go entirely for nothing. Nay, it is more than probable the word came direct from Richmond, that this last card must now be played; and there was, perhaps, a lingering hope that an anarchy might ensue, that would give the sinking Confederacy time to recover its last breath. The true question that would be mooted by this lighting of intestine fires, would be—whether a Republic was strong enough to stand the final strain of parties? and it might be, as in their own case, that anarchy would triumph, and their friends have possession of the ruins. Though "the Fourth" and its opportunities had passed, the date of the impending draft remained, and everything was concentrated to turn that to the best account.

We do not mean to insist that HORATIO SEYMOUR was in complicity with these infamous incendiaries, or an understanding member of their firm, but it will be seen by the use the conspirators made of him on the day which they intended for their St. Bartholomew, that if he were not a member of their firm, he at least played directly in their hands.

He began his Fourth of July speech to the Copperheads, who swarmed all the aisles of the Academy, by gloomily reproaching the Government for not having taken Vicksburgh; and then, virtually excused himself for sending our regiments to Pennsylvania, by lugubriously stating, it was in response to a *cry of help from a sister State*. Then, failing to his jackdaw cry of VALLANDIGHAM's arrest, he distinctly notified the Government, that unless the principle involved therein were at once repudiated, his sentiments would be regarded in the light of revolution; and the doctrine of "public necessity," by which the Administration had justified the arrest, might be adopted by the mob. Further, that if the People became convinced they were to have a despot, they might possibly resolve to have one of their own choosing. These singular threats and warnings were uttered in presence of the Copperhead Committee from Ohio, who were on the stand, and who were to receive from the President, in the course of the following week, his final answer, whether he would discharge VALLANDIGHAM or not.

These warnings and their sequel follow strangely. The President denied the Copperhead demand. On Saturday the draft began, and, as in all other portions of the State and country, it was cheerfully submitted to—nay, was even the subject of good-natured hilarity. The Sunday passed, and still all was quiet; but on the following day, and then not until near noon, the forcible revolt began. On the Saturday, however, when everything was so quiet, and while our good citizens were congratulating themselves that the law had been submitted to, HORATIO SEYMOUR dispatched his Adjutant to Washington to urge the Government for a suspension of the draft, till the courts could decide the question of legality. That same day, it seems, he went to New Brunswick, the next day to Long Branch, where a dispatch found him, and summoned him to the turbulent City on Tuesday morning. Here he issued a proclamation, declaring the City under insurrection, and then went to the Park and made a speech. Addressing the rioters as his *friends*, he said he had come down from the quiet country to see what all this difficulty was *about the draft*. As they clamored compliance, he added that he was here to give them a test of his friendship, for "he wished to state to them that he had sent his Adjutant-General to Washington, to have the draft suspended and *stopped*, and if they would wait till he returned, *they should be satisfied*," adding, "there was no occasion for further resistance, as the draft had not been enforced yet." Finally, informing them that "the safe keeping of property and persons rested *with them*," he retired into the City Hall, and left them to go whooping up town to improve the hint thus, perhaps, unwarily set off. The sequel proved that they did not wait for news from Washington or anywhere, and that they felt no special interest about the draft. They were acting, in fact, as the auxiliaries of the Southern rebellion, and encouraged by this proof of the timidity, if not sympathy, of the authorities, they returned to the work of terror, of massacre, and rapine.

We need not describe how well they did the work the conspirators had set for them. They instituted murder and plunder by the wholesale, and with the view of giving a conservative hint to the Government, as to what might happen generally if the Emancipation act were not rescinded, were told to murder every negro man, woman or child they could lay their hands on. They burned down a colored orphan asylum, and the majority wished to throw the children in the flames; and wherever they met a helpless African they slew him by beating him to death. One Mozart statesman, with a view to office, plucked a brown infant from its father's arms and hurled it headlong into a stone court, some forty feet below, while with the other hand he dashed out its parent's brains. There was terror enough, and blood enough, and pillage enough, to meet all the long expectations that had been formed for months for this red "christening of the Northern States;" and what was one of the pleasant features of this carnival, to those who had spoken in the Hall at No. 663 Broadway, was, that this new policy of the Peace party was inaugurated with the cheerful cries of "Three cheers for JEFF. DAVIS!" "This will balance Vicksburgh!" and "Bully for the South!" Equally strong evidences of good-will for "our Southern brethren" and the Confederacy were shown by an effort to release the Confederate prisoners on their road to David's Island, also by a resolute attempt to burn the huge iron-clad steamer at WEBB's yard, and by the tearing down of an American flag in the Seventh-avenue, and the treading upon and tearing of it into a thousand pieces. The only defect about the whole affair for those who set it on, was, there were no American workmen in it, and the few poor Germans who were hurried with the crowd, were mere waifs, which the purely Celtic storm had whirled from intervening doorways into the resistless stream.

We need not dwell upon the scene. Its horrors are with everybody, and everybody knows that the military authorities, cutting loose from SEYMOUR, finally soothed the fury of "these innocent people," without the aid of Judge MCCUNN, by shooting a large number of them to death. It is due to Gov. SEYMOUR to state, however, that he was consistent to the end, and that he united with Senator BRADLEY, in order to have the provoking presence of the military removed from the Eighteenth Ward. The authorities, however, "did not see the matter in that light," and their views were justified by a final outbreak on that evening. On Thursday night, however, the Confederate-Mozart insurrection fell; and on the following day, it exhibited its last pulsation, under the benediction of his Grace JOHN, in Madison-square. It is feared, that having had a Governor for its patron, an Archbishop for its apologist, and the Common Council for its almoners, it may break out again, when the conscription is resumed; but we have no such apprehension. It has no roots in the real masses of the people, and its instigators clearly see, that their wicked cause cannot be made to penetrate our community skin deep. The draft, therefore, will go on under general acquiescence; and when it is over, and the drawn soldiers are in camp, we hope the Government will feel itself strong enough to arrest every villain in this City and in Ohio, who counseled the people to make forcible resistance to the draft. The assassinations in Ohio are directly traceable to the undisguised instigations of VALLANDIGHAM and his associates; while the ghosts of the innocent men and women who have been ruthlessly murdered in our streets, point to our City leaders as accessories *before the fact*. The loyal people of New-York, who do not wish to be forced to retaliate in kind, expect anxiously that the Government will perform its duty in the premises.

DAMAGE DONE IN CARLISLE BY REBEL SHELLS.—The damage caused by FITZHUGH LEE's shells in Carlisle was considerable. The Court-house and jail were struck several times, as were also the Lutheran, First Presbyterian, German Reformed, Episcopal and Catholic Churches; Deposit Bank, Union Engine House, and a large number of private residences. In a number of instances the shells exploded after penetrating the walls of houses, doing considerable injury to furniture, &c. Fortunately, no lives were lost.

DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA.

Bower's Hill—Its Strategic Importance—The Recent Campaign and its Objects—Gen. Keyes' Farewell Order—Col. Buel to be Made a Brigadier-General.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

IN THE FIELD, CAMP FOSTER BOWERS HILL, Va., Friday, July 17, 1863.

Inasmuch as Bower's Hill is likely to be the scene of future military operations of importance, I will give a brief description of the locality. Bower's Hill is situated in Virginia, on the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, at a point about equidistant between Portsmouth, opposite Norfolk, and Suffolk, the scene of recent Union operations under Maj.-Gen. DIX, Gens. R. S. FOSTER, TERRY, GETTY and CORCORAN. The so-called "Hill," for it is as level as Broadway, and the adjacent property, for a large distance around, is owned by the Government, and our Uncle Sam, in his new *rôle* of national farmer, is raising plenteous crops of cereals, so that this portion of the Old Dominion, late Presidential mother bearer, is unwontedly blooming under the especial auspices of the benignant goddess, Ceres. The rebels are understood to be in full occupation of Suffolk, and this force at Bowers Hill is intended to dispute their approach upon the ports of Norfolk and Portsmouth from the Blackwater, and from all the section south of the James River, and between that and the Atlantic coast. You will thus see that it is a most important position, and Gen. DIX has evinced unquestioned wisdom in the disposition of his forces to meet a grave emergency that is likely to be precipitated at any moment by the rebels. Gen. R. S. FOSTER's gallant brigade occupies the post of honor—the extreme front of our defences.

There are a few points of interest that I should state, in order to properly complete my recent dispatches from Yorktown and the Peninsula. I believe I have already stated that Gen. ISAAC J. WISTAR had been assigned to the command of the troops at Yorktown, Gloucester, Fort Magruder and their vicinities. The following officers have been announced for Staff duty:

Capt. STEPHEN R. REYNOLDS, United States Volunteers, Assistant Adjutant-General; Capt. GEORGE F. CLARK, United States Volunteers, Post Quartermaster; Capt. E. W. COFFIN, Post Commissary; Lieut. ABEL E. LEAVENWORTH, Ninth Vermont Volunteers, Acting Assistant Inspector-General; Lieut. JAMES E. FLEMING, Eleventh Pennsylvania (SPEARS') Cavalry, Aide-de-Camp; Lieut. EDWARD P. WILSON, late of the Third Pennsylvania Cavalry, Aid-de-Camp.

Capt. JOSEPH C. BROOKS, of the Ninth Vermont Volunteers, has been appointed Provost-Marshal of Yorktown.

The Yorktown *Cavalier*, of the 14th inst., a weekly journal, having a comparatively large circulation in the Department of Virginia, has a leading article upon Gen. DIX's Peninsula Campaign, attaching to it the highest possible strategic importance, both as to its conception and results. The article affirms that the expedition had two objects. The first and paramount one was to make a strong feint in front of the insurgent stronghold, with a view of deterring such reinforcements as might otherwise go to the aid of LEE, then in Pennsylvania. The second object was to cut off all LEE's communications with Richmond. The first of these objects the *Cavalier* affirms was fully accomplished; the second it is not so definite upon, but as the *Cavalier* is understood to speak semi-officially, I quote its concluding remarks upon this point. It says:

"The second object of the campaign was to cut off all connection with Richmond. This it has been, doubtless in good faith, alleged was accomplished. Upon this point we are not able to speak with certainty, not having seen the official reports of Gen. DIX and those under his command. We do know, however, that all communication of the rebel army of LEE with Richmond was temporarily, at least, severed, no trains passing over the Richmond and Fredericksburgh Road for several days. Although this damage may have been repaired in the course of three or four days, yet a simple knowledge of this fact may have wrought consternation and confusion to LEE and his invading hordes. Who can tell but that the rapid retreat of LEE from Pennsylvania was caused as much by the whipping he received from MEADE as by the information that his communication in the rear was being substantially interfered with at the very gates of his Government. At all events, the accomplishment of his main object, alone set forth, is alike creditable to the skill, energy, and unquestioned ability of Gen. DIX, to whom the Government intrusted a most important work, and which he executed in a spirit of wisdom that will cause his name to be honorably remembered by his countrymen."

The following deaths have occurred in the Nelson Hospital, Yorktown, just previous to the assumption of the Chief Surgeonship by the accomplished Dr. DEVENDORF, of the Nineteenth Wisconsin Volunteers: Corp. Henry J. Lent, company K, One Hundred and Forty-third New-York; Wm. Metcalf, company E, Ninth Vermont Volunteers; George Wescott, company A, One Hundred and Eighteenth New-York, Col. KEESE; John Millen, company L, Second New-York cavalry; T. Conrad, company H, One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Pennsylvania Militia; Fredrick Foster, Eighth company, First battalion, New-York State Sharpshooters; O. W. Mayhew, Sixteenth New-York battery; J. T. Pawling, One Hundred and Seventy-second Pennsylvania Militia; Sergt. James Madole, company K, One Hundred and Sixty-eighth New-York Volunteers; Wm. Gottschalk, company F, One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Pennsylvania Militia.

Maj.-Gen. KEYES, lately commanding the Peninsula, in transferring his command to Gen. RUFUS KING, who subsequently devolved it, by order, on Gen. WISTAR, uses the following complimentary language in reference to the troops recently under his command:

"The General Commanding parts reluctantly with that portion of his troops who are to remain in charge of the defences of Yorktown and its vicinity. The General bears cheerful testimony to the zeal, endurance, faithful service and excellent conduct of the men of his command. Such soldiers are worthy of the cause they serve, and of the Republic under whose colors they march, and for them victory is always possible. The command of Yorktown and its defences devolves upon Brig.-Gen. KING, in whose gentlemanly and soldierly qualities its gallant defenders can thoroughly trust to lead them in their country's cause."

The late Col. GEORGE L. WILLARD, of the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth New-York Volunteers, and who fell mortally wounded at the head of his regiment at the appalling conflict of Gettysburgh, was to have been made a Brigadier-General of Volunteers within a few days after his fall. The President has determined to devolve the star intended for the gallant WILLARD upon Col. CLARENCE BUEL, of the One Hundred and Sixty-ninth regiment New-York Volunteers. Col. BUEL is a most capable and efficient officer, and was Acting Brigadier-General during last Fall and Winter, having command of the defences of Washington immediately about Chain Bridge, in the then Abercrombie's division. Col. BUEL, it will be remembered, was severely wounded at the head of his regiment in the action of the 24th of April, on the Edenton road. His promotion to be a Brigadier-General, his name having been on the long, but subsequently reduced, list sent by the President to the Senate last Winter, will give unqualified satisfaction to the people of the State, for I can bear witness to his being an educated, active, patriotic and sterling soldier no less than citizen. Col. BUEL is at present at his home in Troy, New-York, recovering from his wound.

The Draft.

IN PHILADELPHIA.

From the Philadelphia Press, July 22.

The drafting for the First and Second Congressional Districts will not commence until Monday of next week.

The Sixteenth Ward will be drafted to-day, at the Provost-Marshal's headquarters, Brown, above Fifth-street, and the Twenty-first Ward, at Broad and Spring Garden streets. The Thirteenth Ward was drafted yesterday.

The following named gentlemen of the Ward were present by especial invitation to superintend the drawing of the names: James Lynd, Wm. Neal, Wm. C. Ludwig, Ald. Joseph Plankinton, John H. Campbell, David Faust, Henry Warren, Daniel Dallery, Wm. S. Hallowell, John Dear, A. S. Wolf, and Joseph Crockett.

Provost Marshal STEUCK announced that six hundred and sixty-seven names would be drawn. Among the curiosities of the draft is a young gentleman who has false teeth, and is not able to pay the $300 for exemption. His want of natural teeth would clearly exempt him, but it would be perfectly horrifying to his feelings to have the reason for his exemption published. He is in a dilemma.

No less than eight boarders and two servants of the Richards House were drawn; this is fifty per cent. in the population of the house. Messrs. CURWIN & JOS. STODDART, heavy dealers in dry goods, CHARLES GALEREY, the clerk of the Provost-Marshal, and a number of others, were drawn to shoulder muskets for the Union. It is said that a party of twelve young men, who had banded together to raise a subscription of $300 to pay for any one of their organization that might be drafted, had one-fourth of their number drawn. The sum of $1,200 will have to be raised, which will form part of a sum to go into the pockets of worthy substitutes, who have patriotism enough to step forward now that the country needs them.

THE RESULT IN PITTSBURGH.

From the Pittsburgh Chronicle, July 21.

The number of exemptions allowed in the Twenty-second District last week was six hundred and thirty-three, of which one hundred and forty-four furnished substitutes, one hundred and seventy-seven paid $300, eighty-eight were over thirty-five and married, twenty-one were under twenty or over forty-five, fifty-two resided and were enrolled in other districts than those from which they were drafted, thirty-three were aliens, forty-seven were the sole dependence of aged parents or widows, twelve were the sole dependence of motherless children, thirty-four were in service on the 3d of March, 1863, eight were exempted by selection of parents having two or more sons drafted, one is at present in the service, one has two brothers in the service, and fifteen were exempted by the Surgeon for disability.

THE COLLEGES.

At New-Haven, Conn., where the draft commenced on Monday, besides the eighty students of Yale College drawn, were Professors Dwight, Johnson and Bush, as well as two tutors of the College. Among those drafted in Amherst are Rev. James G. Vose, professor of rhetoric; Rev. Edward P. Crowell, professor of Latin; Richard H. Mather, assistant professor of Greek, and Charles H. Hitchcock, son of Dr. Edward Hitchcock, curator of the cabinets and lecturer on natural history.

A NOBLE EXAMPLE.

EDWARD EVERETT has two sons, one of them a recent graduate of Cambridge University, England. Both have been drafted, and both have made up their minds to serve in person, instead of procuring a substitute, or paying the $300. A few examples like this will do more to make the draft popular than anything else.

Personal.

The conscription has taken from the several newspaper establishments of Maine, Mr. Richardson, of the Portland *Press*; Mr. Dingley, of the Lewiston *Journal*; Mr. Prescott, of the Farmington *Chronicle*, and Mr. Riggin, of the Oxford *Democrat*.

ARRIVAL OF A PRIZE CARGO AT PHILADELPHIA.—The cargo of the prize schooner *Hunter*, which was captured off Mobile by the United States steam gunboat *Kanawha*, arrived at this port in the transport *Bermuda*. It consists of 43 bales of cotton, which was all the cargo the *Hunter* had on board. The vessel was taken to Pensacola, where a survey was had, which led to her being condemned as unseaworthy. The cotton has been taken in charge by the United States Marshal.—*Philadelphia Ledger, July 21.*

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Metropolitan Police and the Wounded Soldiers at Vicksburgh.

The following correspondence has passed between the officers of the Sanitary Commission, in Louisville, Ky., and Inspector CARPENTER:

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, No. 300 MULBERRY-STREET, NEW-YORK, Tuesday, June 23, 1863.

Dr. Warriner, Inspector U. S. Sanitary Commission:

DEAR SIR: The members of the Metropolitan Police of this District, desiring to manifest their sympathy for the sick and wounded soldiers of the Union army, have contributed toward raising a fund, with which they have authorized me to purchase and send, per Adams' Express Company, fifty boxes of the best lemons our market affords, believing that such fruit will be more acceptable and beneficial to them at this season of the year, particularly in your department, than delicacies of a more costly kind.

The members of the Metropolitan Police are loyal to the core, and, whilst they greet with joy and national pride the succession of victories of the army under the hero, GRANT, they likewise deeply sympathize with those brave men who are now suffering from sickness and wounds received in defending our beloved institutions:

About one hundred members of this Department have already resigned from the force and enlisted in the Union army, and many of them are now holding high military positions.

On behalf of the members of this Department, I pray you to accept this small donation, in aid of the sick and wounded soldiers in your Department, and make such distribution of the lemons as you deem proper.

Our thanks are due to Mr. John Hoey, of the Adams Express Company, for his kindness in forwarding free of charge this donation to you—another evidence of the sympathy which all classes feel for the brave defenders of our national unity. Very respectfully and truly yours,

DANIEL CARPENTER, Inspector Metropolitan Police.

UNITED STATES SANITARY COMMISSION, LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 15, 1863.

Daniel Carpenter, Esq., Inspector Metropolitan Police:

DEAR SIR: In behalf of the sick and wounded soldiers at Vicksburgh, permit me to thank you for your most welcome, I may say priceless, donation of fifty boxes of lemons sent to Dr. WARRINER.

This munificent donation chanced at that time to be doubly valuable, from the fact that, though greatly needed, no lemons could be procured anywhere at the West. I had exhausted the markets in all our Western cities, and had only been able to procure some ten boxes for ROSECRANS' and GRANT's armies, where several hundreds were really imperatively demanded.

I learn from Dr. WARRINER that your contribution arrived for the most part in good order, and was inexpressibly gratifying to him.

Again permit me to express our earnest thanks for your wise and well-timed gift. Very respectfully, yours,

J. S. NEWBERRY, Sec'y West Dept. U. S. Sanitary Commission.

Funeral of Policeman Dipple.

The funeral of this officer, who was shot during the late riots, and died on Sunday last, will take place this morning, at 9 o'clock, from the Police Headquarters.

The following orders have been issued in reference to it:

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT METROPOLITAN POLICE, NEW-YORK, July 22, 1863.

SPECIAL ORDER.—Captain ——, Precinct ——:

Patrolman EDWARD DIPPLE, of the Twenty-fifth Precinct, (Broadway Squad,) who was fatally wounded last Tuesday evening, in Twenty-ninth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, when he, with a large Police force, accompanied with military, were sent to put down a mob of murderers and rioters.

Our comrade fell while he was bravely discharging his duty, with his face to the rioters.

The funeral will take place to-morrow, 23d inst., at 9 o'clock A. M.

As a tribute of respect to our deceased brother officer, you will detail a Sergeant and twelve men, in full uniform, (batons and belts,) to attend the funeral, which will take place from these headquarters.

You will direct the Sergeant in command to report to Drill Instructor Sergt. COPELAND, in Washington-square, south side, at 7½ o'clock A. M.

The Twenty-fifth Precinct (Broadway Squad) will be the Guard of Honor.

JOHN A. KENNEDY, Superintendent.

DANIEL CARPENTER, Inspector.

Inquests upon the Killed at the Eighteenth Precinct Station House.

Coroner WILDEY held an inquest at the Dead-house of Bellevue Hospital yesterday, on the bodies of two of the children who were killed by the falling walls of the Eighteenth Precinct Station-house, on Tuesday afternoon,—a full report of which accident was published in the TIMES yesterday morning.

The first inquest was on the body of JOHN KENNEDY, a boy aged nine and a half years. He resided with his mother at No. 120 East Twenty-second-street. Tuesday, noon, he left the house to gather fire-wood at the ruins. This was the last his mother saw of him until his body was recovered by the Police at 7 P. M. that evening.

The name of the other deceased was TERENCE BOYLE, aged sixteen and a half years. He lived at No. 171 East Twenty-second-street. His body was recovered about 5½ o'clock P. M. In each case a general verdict that "the deceased came to their deaths on the 21st inst. from injuries received by the falling of the walls of the Eighteenth Precinct Station-house in Twenty-second-street," was rendered by the Jury.

So far as is now known the two above mentioned, are the only ones who were killed outright by this fearful accident.

More Prisoners for Fort Lafayette.

Yesterday noon twenty more prisoners reached here from Philadelphia, under charge of Acting Masters HOFFNER and FOSS, and Surgeon JAMES MCCLELLAND, U. S. steamer *Princeton*. They were at once taken to Fort Lafayette. All were blockade runners, and among them was one name PYRE, who was identified as a Captain in the rebel army. He was *en route* to Europe, on a mission, when the vessel carrying him was captured, and energetically claimed to be only a passenger. The balance of the prisoners were Southerners, and evinced a great distaste to the quarters to which they were assigned.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

NATIONAL GUARD MANUAL.—The foregoing is the title of a very instructive work on military matters, compiled by STEPHEN R. PINCKNEY, late Major of the Eleventh Regiment N. Y. N. G. It minutely describes and explains all the military movements adopted in the United States army, and elucidates with clearness and accuracy the numerous orders and terms in use. It takes up separately the different branches of the service, and notes the peculiarities of each. The ranks of officers, the styles of guns, the weight and force of projectiles, the subject of fortifications, and the materials for the same, are intelligently discussed, and the manual of arms, the movements on the field, duties at camp and on post, and all other matters appertaining to the subject military, are fully considered in regular order. The work is illustrated with engravings which aid greatly in the comprehension of the matters treated of. Maj. PINCKNEY is an officer of long experience and acknowledged ability, and his thorough acquaintance with military affairs guarantee for his Manual favor and reputation as a standard work, not only among military men, but also among citizens desirous of gaining an insight into the matters of which it treats. The book is published by FRANK MCELROY, No. 113 Nassau-st.

HARLEM RAILROAD—INCREASED ACCOMMODATIONS.—On and after Saturday next, as will be seen by the advertisement, an additional train will be run between this City and Williams' Bridge, leaving the depot, corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-sixth-street, at 6 o'clock P. M., and Williams' Bridge at 7:00 P. M. The 5 P. M. train out will hereafter be run to Croton Falls on Saturdays, and return on Mondays at 5:50 A. M., while additional cars have been put on the other regular trains. This arrangement has been found necessary in order to accommodate the increased travel on the road. In addition to the large number of visitors to Lake Waccabuc, Lake Mahopac, Bash-au-Bish Falls, and other attractive Summer resorts on the line of the Harlem Railroad, the local travel has recently augmented to an unprecedented extent.

DEATH BY FALLING FROM A ROOF.—JOHN JOYCE, a native of Ireland, a tin-roofer, aged 33 years, fell from the roof of No. 27 Amity street, on Tuesday afternoon, and was instantly killed. The deceased, with another man, was engaged in repairing the gutter, when it suddenly gave way and precipitated him to the sidewalk. His companion saved himself by clinging to a cornice window. Coroner Wildey held an inquest on the body yesterday.

A HIGHWAYMAN IN BROADWAY.—Detective EARLEY yesterday took into custody a young man named CHARLES MEADOWS, 19 years of age, on the charge of highway robbery. The accused met Mr. L. C. WEAVER, of the St. Nicholas Hotel, on Broadway, at a late hour of the night, and by force relieved him of a gold watch and chain, valued at $75. The watch was recovered, and Justice QUACKENBUSH committed MEADOWS to the Tombs. The Police say he is a well-known thief.

THANKS FROM THE EIGHTEENTH WARD POLICE.—At a meeting of the officers and men of the Eighteenth Precinct Police, held yesterday, it was unanimously resolved that a vote of thanks be tendered to Messrs. HORACE A. BLISS, (clerk to Deputy Superintendent CARPENTER,) NEWCOMB and KEYSER, for their kindness in furnishing mattresses, pillows and bedsteads for the use of the members of that precinct, after their Station-house in Twenty-second-street had been burned by the mob.

FURTHER CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE RELIEF FUND.—His Honor Mayor OPDYKE yesterday received the following further contributions for the relief of the families of those killed, and for the relief of the wounded in the recent riots: A. W. Spies, $50; Phelps, Dodge & Co., $250; Foster & Thompson, $100; Storrs Bros., $100; Halstead & Stiles, $100. Messrs. Storrs Bros. also contributed $100 for the relief of the colored sufferers.

AN ALLEGED FUGITIVE CAUGHT.—GEORGE HYER, *alias* Williams, was arrested by Officer SPEAR, of the Eighth Precinct, charged with being a fugitive from Riverhead, Suffolk County. HYER broke jail at that place and fled to this City a few days since. He is detained to await the arrival of Sheriff OSBORN, of that county.

NEW-JERSEY.

No Conscription Expected in New-Jersey.

COMMUNICATION FROM MAYOR ROMAR, OF JERSEY CITY.

At the meeting of the Common Council of Jersey City last night, the following communication was received from the Mayor:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, JERSEY CITY, July 21, 1863.

Gentlemen of the Common Council:

The General Government, as your honorable body is aware, have ordered in some of the States a draft of men, alleged to be necessary in the present emergency. No such order has yet, as I am informed, been communicated in reference to the State of New-Jersey, but apprehensions are felt that the same may shortly be issued. I am further informed that His Excellency, the Governor, has already taken measures to modify the order with the consent of the Government, so as to permit the volunteer system heretofore pursued in this State to be substituted for the contemplated conscription.

Very many respectable and influential citizens have urged me to request that immediate action should be taken on the part of the municipal authorities to effectuate the result abovementioned, (in case the same should be conceded,) by offering a bounty for volunteers who would be willing to enlist, or, by pursuing such course as may tend to adjust the difficulty, and bring about the end desired. The records of preceding Boards, as precedents, display great liberality in this respect, and their efforts were crowned with success. I, therefore, recommend at their instigation, the subject for your early consideration.

Very respectfully, J. B. ROMAR, Mayor.

The communication was referred to a Special Committee consisting of Aldermen EARLE, GANDIE and GAFFNEY, to report at the earliest practicable moment.

LAW REPORTS.

Notes of Prize Decisions.

The Bark Empress and her Cargo vs. The United States.—NELSON, C. J.—This vessel and cargo were captured on the morning of the 26th November, 1861, by the sloop-of-war *Vincennes*, at the mouth of the Mississippi, off the Southeast Pass, some three miles from the Balize. The vessel was under a charter party entered into by the master at Rio Janeiro, 5th September, 1861, to ship a cargo of coffee to "New-Orleans or Mobile, as may be ordered by the charterers, and if the vessel, on arrival, be warned off by a blockading squadron, to proceed either to New-York, Baltimore or Philadelphia, which second place is likewise to be named by the charterers previous to the departure of the vessel from Rio de Janeiro." "If warned off New-Orleans or Mobile, the master to deliver at the port of discharge the order from the officer warning him off," &c.

On the 14th of September, 1861, the master was instructed by the charterers to proceed to New-Orleans with his cargo, (6,135 bags of coffee,) and should the port be open upon arrival, the bill of lading indorsed would advise him to whom to deliver the cargo. Should the port be blockaded he would be warned off, and would then proceed direct to New-York. The vessel belonged to a British subject residing in Hull, England, and had sailed from that port in May, 1861, with a cargo of coal and cast iron building for Rio Janeiro; and on discharging her cargo the vessel was put up for freight by the master, which led to the charter above referred to. The cargo on board belongs to the charterers, William Moon & Co., British and Brazilian subjects.

The only question in the case is, whether or not the vessel and cargo are subject to condemnation for attempting to break the blockade of the port of New-Orleans. Upon a perusal of the testimony *in preparatorio*, and documentary proofs, we are satisfied that there was no such intent on the part of the master or owners of the cargo; that, on the contrary, their purpose was to ascertain at the mouth of the Mississippi River, by personal inquiry, whether or not the port was actually blockaded. This, we think, was the *bona fide* intention of the parties. There has been no disguise of the purpose as it is avowed in the charter party, and written instructions of the owners of the cargo, and repeatedly by the master himself. And the only question is whether the master was justified, under the circumstances disclosed in the case, in making such inquiry.

It is quite apparent that these parties had adopted the construction of the proclamation, of the President announcing an intent to set on foot a blockade of the Southern ports indicated by its terms that a vessel sailing for a port in a state of blockade was entitled to a warning of one of the blockading vessels before a forfeiture would be enforced; and that, acting upon this construction and consequent directions to be found in the charter policy, and instructions of the charterers, the master persevered in the purpose of making the inquiry, although at the same time he had good reason for the belief that this port was in a state of actual blockade.

This interpretation of the proclamation was overruled by a majority of the Supreme Court in the case of the *Hiawatha*, and must be regarded, therefore, as affording no justification to either vessel or cargo.

But, although the terms of the proclamation furnish no justification for the act, yet we think they are entitled to consideration when inquiring into the intent with which the master is sailing for the blockaded port, as the terms may have honestly misled him; and the fact of finding the vessel at a place, under other circumstances suspicious, may, in view of these terms, be consistent with entire innocence.

There was no official notice of the blockade of the port of New-Orleans given by this Government to the British or Brazilian Governments.

There is no evidence in this case when or at what time it was established. The case must stand upon a blockade *de facto* as it respects foreign neutral traders at the belligerent port. There was no doubt a general notoriety prevailed at Rio Janeiro at the time of sailing of the vessel from that place that the mouths of the Mississippi were blockaded, and the master of the vessel was advised in the course of the voyage by a vessel hailed, that he would be stopped at the Balize. There are undoubtedly cases which hold as a general rule, that even in the case of a blockade *de facto* the inquiry must not be made at a blockaded port, if reasonably practical to ascertain the fact by inquiry at other neutral ports. There are exceptions to this rule, and under all the circumstances and proofs in the case, we are inclined to think that the present is one of them.

Decision of the Court below reversed.

The Brig Delta and Cargo vs. The United States.—NELSON, C. J.—This vessel and cargo was captured on the 27th of October, 1861, off the port of Galveston, Texas, by the United States ship *Santee*, H. Eagle, Commander. At the time of her capture she was steering for that port, to make inquiry if under blockade, intending, if so found, to sail for Matamoras. She had on board a cargo of salt, and had left Liverpool about the 1st of September, bound for Matamoras, Mexico, the cargo to be delivered at the port of Minititlan. J. A. Marsh, of Liverpool, a British subject, was owner of the vessel, and Charles W. Adams, of Boston, an American citizen, owner of the cargo. The latter had sold the vessel to the former, a few days before the commencement of the voyage, at Liverpool, and took a mortgage back to secure the purchase-money, and took a charter of the vessel for a fixed period of eighteen months.

It is urged on behalf of the owners of vessel and cargo that at the time of sailing from Liverpool, the fore part of September, 1861, neither master or owner had any knowledge or notice of the actual blockade of the port of Galveston; that they only knew of the existence of the war, and of an intention to blockade the Confederate ports by the proclamation of the President in April preceding; and that the change of course from Matamoras or Minititlan to Galveston was with a view to make inquiry and ascertain whether an actual blockade had been established at the latter port. We agree that upon the construction given by a majority of the Supreme Court to the terms and effect of the President's Proclamation, the neutral ship is not privileged or entitled to a warning at the blockaded port, if the owner or master had previous knowledge or notice of the existence of the blockade; but, in the absence of such knowledge or notice, the master, as we understand the construction, is entitled to make the inquiry and receive the warning before condemnation can take place; and if it appeared in this case that the owner or master were not in possession of this knowledge at the time of the sailing of the *Delta* from Liverpool, we should have been inclined to sustain the right of the master in steering for the port of Galveston for the purpose and with the intention stated by him. But, as we understand the deposition of Taylor in *preparatorio*, who was supercargo employed by Adams, the owner, at Liverpool, he expressly states that he knew the port of Galveston was under blockade before the vessel left England. Kent, the steward, also testifies to substantially the same in respect to his information. It also appears from the deposition of the mate, Davidson, that after the vessel reached the Gulf of Mexico the Captain changed his mind as to the course of the vessel, and called into consultation Taylor, supercargo, and the mate, and then resolved to proceed to Galveston, instead of Matamoras or Minititlan, and inquire if that port was blockaded, and had an entry to this effect made in the master's log-book, but not in the vessel's log-book kept by the mate. As we have already stated, two of these persons on the consultation admit they knew at the time they left Liverpool the port was blockaded, and it is difficult to believe that the master was not also aware of the fact.

It is suggested that the master learned on the voyage that negotiations for peace had taken place, and were pending, but the suggestion is not fully sustained by the proofs in the case. We may add, the circumstances attending the sale and mortgage of the vessel are calculated to excite suspicion in respect to the bona fides of the voyage, and upon the whole, after some hesitation, we are induced to concur in the decree below both as to vessel and cargo.

The Bark Gen. Greene and Cargo vs. The United States.—NELSON, C. J.—This vessel was captured by the *Quaker City*, off Cape Henry, June 4, 1861. The vessel belonged to H. Oppenheim, a citizen of South Carolina, and resident of Charleston—the cargo to neutral owners. The vessel was condemned, and cargo restored.

Decree below affirmed.

A Novel Court Notice.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Notes of issue for the Chamber Motion Calendar (August Term) must have the stenographer's fee, ($2, paid) otherwise the case will not be heard.

By order of the Court. H. W. GENET, Clerk.

Dated New-York, July 21, 1863.

Court Notice.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

The remainder of the Motion Calendar stands adjourned to Monday, July 27, at 12 M. By order of the Court. H. W. GENET, Clerk.

July 22, 1863.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Morris vs. Butler.—Motion denied.

Before Justice Sutherland.

The Westchester Railroad Company vs. The Harlem Bridge, Morrisania and Fordham Railroad Company.—Motion to continue injunction of the defendant denied, with $10 costs.

The Harlem Bridge, Morrisania and Fordham Railroad Company vs. The Westchester Railroad Company.—Motion to continue injunction granted, with $10 costs.

Mott et al. vs. Mott et al.—Order granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Monell.

Fairbanks vs. Fairbanks.—Judgment for defendant dismissing the complaint. See findings with clerk at Chambers.

Williams et als. vs. Spencer et als.—Judgment for plaintiffs. Findings and opinion with clerk at Chambers.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JULY 22, 1863.

25,000 U. S. 6s, '67	105	100 Hudson R. R.	140
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	141
2,000 U. S. 6s, '81 Co.	105½	150 do	140
[illegible]	[illegible]	50 do	140
10,000 U. S. 6s, '74 Cou.	97¼	100 do	s10 140
40,000 Treas. 7 3-10 p. c.	[illegible]	100 do	140
Notes, Oct. & Ap'l	108½	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] Harlem R. R.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
500 Tenn. St. 6s, '90	64½	[illegible] Reading R.	109
3,000 Hud. R. 2d M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5,000 Hud. R. 3d M.	117	[illegible]	b10 109
3,000 Hud. R. Bo. '75	108	350 Chic. & Alton	74
2,000 Mich. So. 2d M.	102	100 Chic. & Alt. Pref.	[illegible]
1,000 Chic.&N.W. 1. R.	100	100 Mich. Cen. R.	111½
17,000 C.&N.W. 1st M.	88	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] M. S. & N. I.	[illegible]
17,000 Clev. & Tol. S. F.	106	[illegible]	[illegible]
5 Metropolitan Bank	111	[illegible]	[illegible]
80 Commonw'th Bk.	100	[illegible]	[illegible]
50 Cen. Am. Tr. Co.	22	[illegible]	[illegible]
25 Dl.&Hud. CanalCo.	144	[illegible]	[illegible]
15,000 Am. Gold	124¾	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,000 do	124	[illegible] M. S. & N. I. G. S.	113½
37,000 do	125	[illegible]	114
150 Cumb. Coal Pref.	24	400 Ill. Cen. R. Sc.	[illegible]
100 Quicksilv. M. Co.	33	[illegible]	108½
5 Pac. M. S. Co.	235	300 Clev. & P. R.	[illegible]
75 do	236½	[illegible]	[illegible]
200 do	236	[illegible]	b10 94
780 Am. Coal Co.	75	100 Gal. & Chi. R.	[illegible]
370 N. Y. Cen. R.	120	1300 Clev. & Tol. R.	[illegible]
[illegible]	s10 119¾	[illegible]	116½
200 do	s10 120	100 Chic. & R. I. R.	[illegible]
100 Erie R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	b30 100
[illegible]	b10 98½	700 do	[illegible]
250 Erie R. Pref.	103½	400 P., Ft. W. & C. R.	[illegible]
600 Mil. & Pr. Du C.	[illegible]	100 A. & T. H. R.	[illegible]
350 do	s30 57½	100 Chic. & N. W. R.	25¾
16 do	57	[illegible]	[illegible]

SECOND BOARD.

35,000 U.S. 6s, '81 Cou.	106½	400 M. S. & N. I.	[illegible]
5,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90	64½	100 do	b30 [illegible]
2,000 Mo. State 6s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
50,000 Am. Gold	125¾	[illegible]	b30 [illegible]
50 Cumb. Coal Pref.	24	[illegible]	[illegible]
50 Pacific Mail	236	[illegible]	[illegible]
50 do	237½	[illegible]	b10 [illegible]
100 N. Y. Cen. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	s10 [illegible]
200 do	s30 120	[illegible]	b10 [illegible]
[illegible]	b10 120½	[illegible] M. S. & N. I. G. S.	113½
100 Erie Railway	98½	200 Ill. Cen. R. S.	109½
[illegible]	[illegible]	100 Mich. Cen. R.	111½
500 do	s30 98½	250 do	111
100 Hudson R.	140	100 Clev. & P. R.	94
1000 Harlem R.	108½	1000 do	94½
40 Reading R.	109½	[illegible]	[illegible]
200 do	b10 109½	75 Gal. & Chi. R.	97
100 do	b10 109½	700 Clev. & Tol. R.	117
100 Mil. & P. DuC. R.	[illegible]	400 Chic. & R. I. R.	[illegible]
100 Pitts., Ft. W. & Chic.	73½	100 Chic. & N. W. R.	26

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000 Amer. Gold	125¾	50 N. Y. Cen. R.	120½
5,000 Mo. St. 6s	[illegible]	[illegible]	120½
300 Bucks Co. Lead	1½	1000 Old Southern	b10 [illegible]
[illegible] Erie Railway	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
100 Erie R. Pref.	[illegible]	200 Clev. & Pitts.	[illegible]
[illegible]	s10 103½	[illegible]	[illegible]
1000 Harlem R.	108½	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	100 P., Ft. W. & C.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	100 Chi. & N. W.	[illegible]
200 Reading R.	[illegible]	50 Clev. & Tol. R.	117
[illegible]	[illegible]	300 Chi. & R. I.	[illegible]

PUBLIC BOARD—3 P. M.

$5,000 Treas. 73-10 p. c. Notes	108½	300 M. S. & N. I. R.	[illegible]
100 N. Y. Cen.	120½	[illegible]	[illegible]
1300 Erie R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
100 Erie R. Pref.	103½	150 T. H. & Alt. Pref.	b3 [illegible]
50 Hudson R. R.	147	[illegible]	[illegible]
200 Clev. & Pitts. R.	94	500 Chi. & R. I. R. R.	[illegible]
200 Chi. & Alt. R.	75	3000 do	[illegible]
100 do	75½	200 do	100½
300 Mil. & P. Du C.	[illegible]		

WEDNESDAY, July 22—P. M.

Money lenders to-day have accepted 5 ₩ cent. interest from the leading Stock firms, in preference to holding over their balances for a higher rate. The increasing ease of supplying the market is quite notable from day to day. The chief outlet is the 5.20-years' 6 ₩ cent. Loan of the United States, at par; the subscription to which, through the Sub-Loan Agents in this City and at the Treasury direct, will go on under the rule of the Treasury Department for ten days longer—that is, to the 1st August inclusive. The subscriptions to-day ran up to $1,207,800. The older 6 ₩ cent. Loans of 1881, are advancing at the Stock Exchange; the Coupons being wanted for European account at 106¾@107 ₩ cent., and the registered at 105¼@105½ ₩ cent. for domestic account. Treasury paper, interest payable in currency, advanced to 99¾ ₩ cent. this morning. In addition to the payments into the Treasury today for the 5.20-years' Loan, $425,500 was deposited on 5 ₩ cent. interest.

The price of Gold Coin leaves off this afternoon at about the same figure as at the close of the day on Tuesday, viz.: 125¼ ₩ cent. The early fluctuations were to a lower figure, 124½@124¾; the subsequent reaction to 126 ₩ cent. Exchange on London leaves off the same as yesterday, 139 ₩ cent. for standard bills.

There is a firmer speculation to-day on the Stock Exchange, and more business doing, particularly in the Western Shares, among which Michigan Southern is especially active. There is also a liberal demand for Illinois Central and Rock Island, and stronger bidding for Philadelphia and Reading, all at advancing prices. The turn in the New-York Roads is to an advance of 1 ₩ cent. in Harlem and 2 ₩ cent. in Hudson River; Central and Erie steady, without a very large business in either. After the adjournment of the Second Board this afternoon, the General Share market was firm; Michigan Southern 85¼ ₩ cent.; Rock Island 100¾ ₩ cent.; Pittsburgh 94¼; Illinois Central 109, ex dividend; Fort Wayne 73 ₩ cent., and Reading 109¾ ₩ cent.

At 4 o'clock the quotations made were about as follows, as compared with Tuesday afternoon. Some heavy purchases of Rock Island (about 5,000 shares) were made at 100¾ ₩ cent. Gold was a fraction higher.

	Tues.	Wed.		Tues.	Wed.
Gold Com.	125¼	125¾	Harlem Pref.	108½	104
U. S. 6s, 1881	105¾	106¾	Mich. Central	111	111
N. Y. Central	120	120¾	Mich. Southern	83	86
Erie	98¾	99	Mich. Guarant'd	113	114
Erie Preferred	104	103¾	Illinois Cen.	107½x d	109
Hudson	140¾	146	Pittsburgh	92¾	94¾
Pacific Mail	230	235	Fort Wayne	72	73
Harlem	108	109	Rock Island	99	101
Canton	28¾	29	Northwest	24¾	25
Prairie du Chien	58	58¾	Galena	97¾	97¾
Trans. Cer., new	95¼	[illegible]	Reading	109	109¾

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	116	Am. Exchange	100
Merchants'	110½	Bk. of the Republic	108
Union	112	Bk. of North America	105
America	128	Hanover	95
City	140	Metropolitan	111
Tradesmen's	107	People's	101
State of New-York	100	Grocer's	95
Commerce	102¾	East River	95
Mechanics' Bkg. Ass.	93	St. Nicholas	97
Broadway	160	Commonwealth	99¾
Ocean	95	Park	120

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	102	Al. & T. H. firsts	101
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	102	A. & T. H. 2ds pref	92
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	108	Al. & T. H. 2ds inc	83½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con., '76	120	L. C. & M. L. G. Bds	44
Erie R. firsts, '68	112	Chic. & N. W. S. F.	100
Erie seconds, '79	112	Chi. & N. W. Int. B.	100
Erie thirds, '83	108	Chi. & N. W. lsts, 2d ser.	88½
Buff. N. Y. & E. lsts, '77	106	Chi. & N. W. 2ds	62
Hud. R. firsts, '69	117	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	76
Hud. R. seconds, s. f. '85	119½	Tol. & Wab. firsts	106
Hud. R. thirds, '75	116	Tol. & Wab. seconds	92½
Hud. R. convert.	108	Gal. & Chic. firsts	103
Harlem seconds, '68	105	Chi. & R. Island lsts	103
Harlem thirds, '68	100½	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	106
Mich. C. '69 & '72	116	N. Jersey Cen. firsts	108
Mich. C. new lsts, '82	116	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. lsts	104½
Chi., B. & Q. firsts	116	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	100½
Mich. S. seconds	[illegible]	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds	91
M. S. & N. Gosh. line, '68	105	Clev. & Pitts. 3ds	92
M. S. & N. I. s. f.	102½	Clev. & Pitts. fourths	90
Ill. Cen. 7s	120	Mil. & Mo. L. G.	87

The traffic on the Galena and Chicago Road the

Second week in July, 1863	$34,746
Same week in 1862	54,347
Decrease	$19,600

The traffic on the Milwaukee and Prairie Du Chien Road the

Second week in July, 1863	$17,814
Same week in 1862	26,350
Decrease	$8,546

The Terre Haute and Alton Road earned in the month of

June, 1863	$123,778
June, 1862	77,194
Increase	$46,584
Earnings first six months in 1863	$701,411
Same six months in 1862	484,884
Increase	$216,527

Hon. L. E. CHITTENDEN, the efficient Register of the United States Treasury, is now on a short visit to this City. He is the guest of his brother-in-law, Mr. A. S. HATCH, of FISK & HATCH, Private Bankers, No. 38 Wall-street.

Mr. ALBERT H. NICOLAY will hold his regular semi-weekly auction sale of Stocks and Bonds this day, (Thursday,) July 23, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-street. For particulars see his advertisement in auction column.

The sixth monthly sale of coal by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, took place this afternoon, at GILPIN's Merchants' Exchange, corner of William-street and Exchange-place, SIMEON DRAPER officiating as auctioneer:

1,000 tons Egg Coal	$5 75	@$6 55
4,000 tons Stove Coal	6 25	@ 6 90
3,500 tons Chestnut Coal	6 00	@ 6 12½
5,000 tons Grate Coal	6 37½	@ 6 40
5,000 tons Steamboat Coal	6 40	@ 6 45
6,000 tons Lump Coal	6 20	@ 6 25
25,000 tons in all.		

The Home Insurance Company has declared a half-yearly dividend of 5 ₩ cent., payable on demand.

The Milwaukee and Chicago Railway Company have opened transfer books for the convenience of Eastern stockholders, with the Farmers' Loan Company, No. 56 Wall-street.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $3,377,382 40, including for Customs $205,000; payments, $2,513,467 26; balance, $20,798,160 06.

The Newark City Bank has declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 ₩ cent., free from Government tax, payable Aug. 1.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 22, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 62 bbls. Ashes, 6,496 bbls. Flour, 320 bbls. and 50 bags Corn Meal, 151,648 bushels Wheat, 171,749 bushels Corn, 125 bushels Rye, 2,000 bushels Oats, 1,032 pkgs. Provisions, and 371 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day, 30 bbls. Pots, at $7 ₩ 100 lbs. Nothing new in Pearls. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 963 bbls., including 880 bbls. Pots and 83 bbls. Pearls.

COAL—Has been in moderate request, at former prices. Sales at auction, to-day, 25,000 tons Scranton, at from $6@$6 90 ₩ ton.

COTTON—Has rapidly advanced to 63c.@64c. for Middlings, with sales and resales reported of 2,500 bales.

FISH—All descriptions have been quiet at previous quotations.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in fair request, but at irregular prices. Sales since our last, 15,000 bbls., including Superfine State and Western, at $4@$4 50; poor to choice extra State at $4 90@$5 40, chiefly at $5@$5 10; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 60@$5 75 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$4 00	@$4 50
Extra State	4 90	@ 5 40
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	5 00	@ 7 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g br'ds	5 60	@ 5 75
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 80	@ 7 00
Extra Genesee	5 50	@ 7 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 75	@ 9 00

Southern Flour is depressed to-day; sales since our last, 1,450 bbls., at $5 75@$6 25 for poor to good superfine; $6 40@$8 for fancy to choice brands, and $8@$9 for very superior family brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour continues unsettled; sales 600 bbls. Extra at $5 60@$7 25 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is in limited demand, at $3 40@$5 25 for fine and superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal has been in moderate request, at $4@$4 60 for Jersey, $4 25 for Marsh's Caloric, $4 25 for Atlantic Mills, and $4 35@$4 40 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.; sales 750 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been more freely offered and purchased, but at easier prices. Sales have been made of 162,000 bushels, including White Western at $1 30@$1 40; Amber Western at $1 25@$1 27½; Red do. at $1 23@$1 25; Amber Iowa at $1 23@$1 26; Milwaukee Club at $1 14@$1 22; Chicago Spring at $1 05@$1 19 per bushel. Corn has been unsettled again to-day. Sales have been reported to-day of 148,000 bushels, at 64½c.@66c., chiefly at 65c.@65½c., for shipping mixed Western; 60c.@64½c. for unsound; 70c.@71c. for White, and 66c.@[illegible] for Yellow Western, ₩ bushel. Rye continues inactive at 90c.@$1, according to quality, ₩ bushel. Oats are in demand, including Canada at 70c.@73c.; Western at 73c.@75½c.; State at 75½c.@76c. ₩ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt continue quiet and nominal.

HAY—North River bale continues in fair request to-day, at 80c.@$1 ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in moderate demand, at 15c.@25c. ₩ lb.

LEATHER—Has been inactive, at old quotations.

MOLASSES—Sales to-day 240 bbls. New-Orleans, part at 35c.; 88 hhds. Porto Rico, at 47c.@49c.; and 216 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, at 40c.@41c. ₩ gallon.

OILS—Have been quiet, at previous figures.

NEW-BEDFORD MARKET—Week ending July 20.—The market since our last has been quiet, although holders are firm. The transactions for the week have been with the trade, and include sales of 876 bbls. Sperm, at $1 50, and 500 do. Whale, at 90 cents ₩ gallon.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Lbs. Bone.
From Jan. 1 to July 20, 1863	40,726	46,5[illegible]	515,250
Same time last year	27,343	73,138	609,150

[*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

PROVISIONS—Pork has been purchased to the extent of 1,200 bbls., at $11 50@$11 75 for Old Mess; $13 50@$13 75 for new Mess; $10 50@$11 25 for old and new Prime, ₩ bbl. Cut Meats are in less demand, at 5c.@5¾c. for Hams, and 4½c.@5c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. Bacon continues inactive, at 6c.@7½c. ₩ lb. Lard is less buoyant; sales 370 tcs. and bbls., at 9½c.@10c. ₩ lb. Beef continues quiet, at former rates; sales 215 bbls., at $12 50@$14 for extra Mess, and $9 50@$13 25 for Prime Mess, ₩ bbl. Beef Hams, $16@$17 ₩ bbl. Butter is selling slowly at 13c.@17c. for poor to choice Western, and 15c.@21c. for common to choice State, ₩ lb. Cheese continues quiet at 9c.@11c. ₩ lb.

RICE—Sales, since our last, 230 bags East India at $7 75@$8 12½ ₩ 100 lbs. Market depressed.

SUGARS—Sales to-day reached 2,000 hhds., chiefly Cuba, at 9¾c.@11¾c. ₩ lb. Market firm.

TALLOW—Sales, to-day, 80,000 lbs. at 9¾c.@10c., chiefly at 9¾c., ₩ lb. The business of the week, Messrs. KNIGHT & SONS notice thus: "Since our last issue the market has undergone considerable variations. During Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, owing to the recent disturbances in this City, the market was entirely without animation, and prices were altogether nominal. Some few lots changed hands at 10¾c., although that price was difficult to obtain for any but strictly prime brands. This state of things continued through Friday and Saturday, there being no disposition on the part of shippers to name a price, owing to the gradual decline in exchange. Yesterday and to-day there appeared to be a little better demand for strictly prime in hhds. at 9¾c., at which figure some very choice was sold. Ordinary merchantable lots in hhds. and bbls. would bring on the spot 9½c.@9¾c. There is a considerable quantity now offering for sale, but the market is very weak, although 9¾c. may be considered a fair quotation for good shipping parcels, and we hear of a small lot of Extra quality being sold at 10c., which is an extreme price. Rough Tallow is now sold at 6½c. by the butchers. In Soap stocks, such as White and Yellow Grease, there has been a pretty fair business done. We have to note sales of some Bright Yellow at 8¼c. Tallow Oil seems to be neglected and may be quoted at 9c. for prime. The arrivals of Tallow and Grease for the past week have been quite liberal, and with the small sales, the quantity on hand has considerably accumulated. Price this day, 1858, 9½c.; 1859, 11c.; 1860, 10¼c.; 1861, 8¾c.; 1862, 10¾c. ₩ lb."

WHISKY—Sales, to-day, 750 bbls., in lots, at 45c.@45¼c., chiefly at 45c.@45¼c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were quiet to-day. For Liverpool the engagements included 25,000 bushels Grain, at 6¾d.@7½d. ₩ bushel; and by steamer 1,000 boxes Cheese, at 40s. ₩ ton. For Weymouth, Eng., a brig, with Grain, at 6s. 4½d. ₩ quarter. For Cork and orders, 40,000 bushels Grain, at 8s. 10½d.@7s. ₩ quarter. For Belfast, 16,000 bushels Grain, at 8s. 3d. ₩ quarter. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: A bark, 412 tons, to Cadiz, light Pipe Staves at $40, light hhd., $28, and bbl., $20; a Prussian brig, 247 tons, to Llanelly, Wales, 15,000 bushels Wheat, 6s. 6d.; an Italian bark, 507 tons, to a port in the United Kingdom, 18,000, 6s. 7½d.; a bark, 369 tons, from Cardiff to Aspinwall, Coal, $7; a British schooner, 1,600 bbls., to West Indies and back, $4,900, half in gold; a bark, 370 tons, and a British bark, 200 tons, to Havana and back, $2,900 in gold; a British schooner to Grenada, $1 75 ₩ bbl. in gold; two schooners to Portland, Grain, 3½c.; one from Rondout to East Cambridge, Cement, 40c.; a British bark, 404 tons, from Baltimore to Rio Janeiro, 3,000 Flour, a Danish brig, 236 tons, from Philadelphia to Rio Janeiro, 2,900 Flour, a bark, 463 tons, from Philadelphia to West Indies, Coal, on private terms.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Edinburgh	July 25	New-York	Liverpool.
Jura	July 25	Quebec	Liverpool.
Hammonia	July 25	New-York	Southampton.
Persia	July 29	New-York	Liverpool.
City of London	Aug. 1	New-York	Liverpool.
Africa	Aug. 5	Boston	Liverpool.
City of New-York	Aug. 8	New-York	Liverpool.
Scotia	Aug. 12	New-York	Liverpool.
Canada	Aug. 19	Boston	Liverpool.
Germania	Aug. 22	New-York	Southampton.
Teutonia	Sept. 5	New-York	Southampton.
Saxonia	Sept. 19	New-York	Southampton.

FROM EUROPE.

Etna	July 8	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Limerick	July 10	Liverpool	New-York.
Olympus	July 14	Liverpool	New-York.
Hammonia	July 14	Southampton	New-York.
Adriatic	July 15	Liverpool	New-York.
City of New-York	July 15	Liverpool	New-York.
Glasgow	July 15	Liverpool	New-York.
Scotia	July 18	Liverpool	New-York.
Louisiana	July 21	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Manchester	July 22	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Cork	July 24	Liverpool	New-York.
Arabia	July 25	Liverpool	Boston.
Germania	July 28	Southampton	New-York.
City of Baltimore	July 29	Liverpool	New-York.
Hibernia	July 29	Liverpool	New-York.
China	Aug. 1	Liverpool	New-York.
Virginia	Aug. 5	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	Aug. 8	Liverpool	Boston.
Teutonia	Aug. 11	Southampton	New-York.
Columbia	Aug. 12	Liverpool	New-York.
Persia	Aug. 15	Liverpool	New-York.
Carolina	Aug. 19	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	Aug. 22	Liverpool	Boston.
Saxonia	Aug. 25	Southampton	New-York.
Anglia	Aug. 26	Liverpool	New-York.
Scotia	Aug. 29	Liverpool	New-York.
Georgia	Sept. 2	Liverpool	New-York.

For Havana, New-Orleans, &c.

Locust Point	July 23	New-York	New-Orleans.
Evening Star	July 25	New-York	New-Orleans.

For California.

Ocean Queen	July 23	New-York	Aspinwall.
America	July 23	New-York	Nicaragua.

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the *Jura*, *via* Portland, close on Thursday, at 1 P. M.

The mails for Great Britain and the Continent by the *Borussia*, *via* Southampton and Hamburgh, close on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

The mails for Ireland, by the *Edinburg*, close on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

For Central America, &c.

The mails for Central America and the South Pacific, by the *Ocean Queen*, close on Thursday, at 10½ A. M.

For New-Orleans.

The mails for New-Orleans, by the *Evening Star*, close on Saturday, at 2 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at .... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

South Mails close at .... 5 A. M., 4:30 and 10 P. M.

Western Mails (via Erie Railroad) 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

Eastern Mails at .... 5 A. M., 12:45 P. M., and 5:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FISH'S LAMP-HEATING APPARATUS.
SUMMER FIRES DISPENSED WITH.
Boiling, frying, stewing, steeping with the flame that lights the room; adapted to kerosene lamp or gas. Send for illustrated descriptive pamphlets, which will be sent mail free. WM. D. RUSSELL, Agent, No. 206 Pearl-st., New-York.

METALS.
TIN PLATES, ROOFING PLATES AND SHEET IRON of all kinds for sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., Nos. 215 and 217 Water-st.

ATTENTION, DISCHARGED OFFICERS OF THE TWO YEARS REGIMENTS.—Officers who enlisted as privates or non-commissioned officers, and were afterward promoted and then discharged by reason of expiration of term of service, can draw their bounty by calling on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, the 22d, 23d and 24th inst., between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M., at Room No. 30 American Hotel, corner Clinton-place and Broadway. Letters of inquiry answered free of charges, if addressed to Box No. 362 Washington, D. C.

JULY 1863

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 23, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—SANFORD'S ETHIOPIAN OPERA TROUPE and DAVIES BROTHERS, at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M. Curiosities at all hours.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE DUKE'S MOTTO.

WINTER GARDEN—LEAH, THE FORSOOK.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is THREE CENTS, except of the Sunday morning edition, which is FOUR CENTS.

To Mail-Subscribers the price is $8 per annum;—including the Sunday morning edition, it is $10.

The price of the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is:

One copy one year	$2 00
Two copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	12 00

The price of the WEEKLY TIMES is:

One copy one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Ten copies one year	15 00
Twenty copies one year	25 00

Payments invariably in advance.

To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Official statements show that the total public debt of the United States on the 1st of July inst. was $1,097,274,366—less by over $25,000,000 than anticipated by the Secretary of the Treasury last December.

The Washington *Republican* of last evening announces, "from the best information at hand," that LEE's army is near Winchester or above that point, while Gen. MEADE's is in such a position as to prevent LEE's retreat to Richmond without fighting at a disadvantage.

Important official dispatches from Gen. GRANT have been received by the War Department, dated at Vicksburgh as late as the 18th inst. He says that JOE JOHNSTON evacuated Jackson on the night of the 16th, escaping across the river and retreating east. Gen. SHERMAN, however, entertains the opinion that most of his army must perish from heat, lack of water, and general discouragement. A portion of Gen. SHERMAN's force is now in Jackson, which is his headquarters. Gen. GRANT reports that the rebel army paroled at Vicksburgh, have to a great extent deserted, and are scattered over the country in every direction. The details of Gen. HERRON's expedition to Yazoo City are given by Gen. GRANT. Five guns were captured, many stores, and about three hundred prisoners. Gen. RANSOM's expedition to Natchez was one of much importance, and attended with the most gratifying results. Among the captures were 5,000 head of Texas cattle, a considerable number of prisoners, and a number of wagons loaded with ammunition, intended for KIRBY SMITH.

The arrival of the steamship *Creole*, from New-Orleans, about 1 o'clock this morning, puts us in possession of the details of the surrender of Port Hudson, from our special correspondent. Gen. BANKS, it will be seen, did not rest after the surrender, but immediately pushed some of his troops down the Mississippi to operate against the rebels west of the river. A sharp affair occurred near Donaldsonville on the 13th, without decisive results.

Maj.-Gen. ROSECRANS reviewed the troops in garrison at Nashville on July 17.

The latest accounts from MORGAN represent him to be wandering about in Ohio, with about 500 men. Yesterday morning he was within a mile of Vinton, on the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad.

About 500 rebel prisoners, all officers, arrived in Pittsburgh on Monday, *en route* for Johnson's Island, where they will be detained until exchanged. They came from Fort Delaware, where there are now nearly 10,000 prisoners confined, and were in charge of a detachment of YOUNG's artillery, under command of Lieuts. MCCONNELL and AHL. Among the prisoners were Gens. ARCHER and JONES, both of whom were captured at Gettysburgh.

The Newburyport *Herald* states that Lieut.-Col. MACOMB, commandant at Portsmouth, visited Newburyport on Monday, and informed Mayor BOADMAN that temporary batteries would be commenced immediately on Salisbury Beach, just below Black Rocks, to be completed in two months. Eight 32 pounder rifled guns are to be mounted there, and a garrison of 100 men will hold them.

GENERAL NEWS.

Mayor OPDYKE has issued a proclamation offering a reward of *five hundred dollars* for the arrest and conviction of any person who committed either murder or arson in the course of the recent riots in this City.

A special meeting of the Board of Education was held last evening to receive the reports of standing committees. Several reports from the Auditing and Finance Committees were presented and adopted, authorizing the payment of sundry bills for repairs to school-houses; and one awarding the contract for painting School-house No. 33, in the Twentieth Ward, to FITZPATRICK & GIBSON, for the sum of $1,485. Considerable routine business of no public interest was transacted, and the Board adjourned.

There was a large demand yesterday for United States 6 per cent. Bonds of the new issue of 1882; the sales in this City $1,207,800. The Share market was generally firm and especially buoyant on several of the Western Roads. Gold left off same as on Tuesday, 125¾@126 ℘ cent. Money easy.

Breadstuffs were in fair demand yesterday. Flour and Wheat were cheaper; Corn was unsettled. Provisions were in less request. Sugars, Tallow, Hay, Whisky and Cotton were more sought after—the articles at decidedly higher rates. At auction, 25,000 tons Scranton Coal were sold, at from $5@$6 90 ℘ ton; and a catalogue of Boots and Shoes, at somewhat better prices than were realized at the last preceding sale. Freights were quiet, with 664 vessels of all classes in port. No important changes occurred in other branches of business.

GOLD HERE AND IN RICHMOND.—We learn from the Richmond *Dispatch* of Saturday last, that specie has advanced 100 per cent. during the last two or three months, and that the brokers in Richmond "pay for gold eight dollars for one, and sell one for eight dollars and a half." Thus, it says, the "ruling medium of valuation, gold, has done its worst, and now lies high and dry above the waves of popular traffic." While, under the influence of late events, gold has thus shot up to this extraordinary value in the Southern market, it has, under the same influences, fallen in New-York, till yesterday it stood at only about 25 per cent. premium in Wall-street. This tells a truer tale than the rebel Press, which still insists that LEE was, on the whole, the gainer in his late campaign; that he inflicted more damage than he received; that his losses were small; that BRAGG, in leaving Tullahoma, only retired to a stronger position; and that their prospects in the Southwest are still good.

An organ of the rioters in this City attributed the *fall* in gold here to the fact that banks and brokers were afraid to keep it on hand while the mob ruled. We suppose the same influence caused the *rise* of the precious metal in Richmond.

Stand to Your Guns.

The Confederacy is reeling. Desperation is fast seizing all classes of its adherents. The rebel sends out an agonizing cry for more men. The copperhead beats about like mad to stir up civil war in the North. The foreign sympathizer strains every nerve to bring in foreign intervention. All feel it to be the supreme hour. The time for their forlorn hope has come. The last rally and the extreme stratagem are now to be essayed. More than ever it is now the duty of all loyal men to be firm and vigilant. Let them see to it that they are not carried one inch from their old ground. Let them look to it that the old flag is not lowered one hair's breadth from its proudest pitch. Let the only order of the day be to load heavier, and fire quicker; and let there be no other order until the last stone of the accursed fabric is tumbled into the dust.

Our staunchness has yet to be tested in a way we little think of. We deceive ourselves in fancying that the Confederacy will be abandoned with little further struggle. We don't adequately reckon the fortunes that are at stake in it—neither their magnitude nor their variety. There is but one thing on this continent whose fall would carry such a wide sweep of disaster—and that is the UNION itself.

It would be disastrous to the institution of Slavery which, besides embodying within itself the vast capital of three thousand millions of dollars, has been the most tremendous political power of the age. When Slavery was once made the "corner-stone" of the Confederacy, the fate of the two was linked indissolubly. It was not possible but that the destruction which struck at all should strike both alike. It would be disastrous, too, to all the present political ambitions in the Southern States. Nearly every Southern man of aspiring disposition has indentified himself as completely as he could with the revolutionary movement. He has made himself responsible, to the extent of his power, for all the consequences of that movement; and that responsibility must recoil upon every man of them with terrible effect when the consequences develop themselves in such terrible woe to the people. Apart from all liability to punishment by the Government they sought to destroy, these political leaders must of necessity be politically buried in the ruins of the Confederacy. And, again, it would be disastrous to the hundreds of thousands of the creditors of the Confederate treasury—the bondholders, the unpaid contractors, and those whose property has been impressed for the service—as well as to every man who has Confederate currency, which on its face is only redeemable six months after the establishment of Confederate independence. These are some of the calamities which the full triumph of the Union must entail upon the rebels.

Upon Northern Copperheads it would also fall with great severity. These people have arrayed themselves against the National cause, with as much stubbornness and bitterness as did ever the Tories of the Revolution. And it is certain as anything future can be, that the complete triumph of this cause will entail upon them a disgrace just as black and indelible. There is no such thing as making the great body of true men either forget or forgive such faithlessness in the day of their country's peril. No party that has in any wise been implicated in it can ever again hold power. No politician who has lent himself to it can ever again find office. No person in private life who has been guilty of it can ever recover the esteem of the community around him. The full, complete, triumphant success of the National cause, with all its grand associations and grander consequences, will, in effect, be to a great multitude of Northern men nothing but their own political and social doom. Whether this be desirable or not, it is inevitable, if human nature remains unchanged.

The rebel allies abroad would also find a great misfortune in the ruin of the Confederacy. They have from the earliest stage of the rebellion assumed that its success was certain, and have shaped all their policy accordingly. Confident that the great Republic had seen its last days, England has established precedents in respect to the privileges of neutrals, which will some day surely be turned to direful account against her by her rehabilitated commercial rival; and France has committed herself to a scheme of conquest on this continent which it would be impossible to carry out in the face of the reunited Republic, and which yet cannot be abandoned without deepest humiliation. More than all that, the triumph of our Government over such an unexampled treason will be a demonstration before the world of the strength of its free principles, that will do more than anything else, that could possibly have occurred, to challenge for them not only respect but imitation. If dynastic interests, the world over, suffered from the influence of the young untried Republic, they must suffer a hundred times worse from it after having so gloriously stood the most terrible ordeal to which a nation was ever subjected.

Thus we see what tremendous incentives there are, at home and abroad, to exhaust every earthly means to balk us in our determination to make a clean sweep of the Confederacy. Combinations will yet be made, and schemes invented, that will try to the utmost the tenacity of true men. They will come in stern shapes, and they will come in seducing shapes; where we may expect and where we cannot expect—from the open plain before us, from the ground beneath us, and from mid-air above us. But, let them come whence they may, or how they may, we must not allow them to divert us for one instant from the great business we have in hand. We must hold steadily to the one purpose of wiping from the face of the earth the last vestige of this infernal treason—and that, too, by the strong arm. The just authority which for thirty months has been spurned, and defied, and assaulted, and trampled upon, must now be vindicated to the last tittle. The supremacy of constitutional law must be made good in substantial fact, as well as in name; for this is no time when shams can impose upon the understandings of men. To talk of any such sovereignty when concessions are given to pacify those who are in rebellion against it is but a patent mockery. The submission must come first; and it must be a submission without condition, without reserve. No loyal law-reverencing man will consent to anything short of that. Until it is realized, cannon balls must be the only messengers.

The Campaign in Tennessee—Where is Bragg?

It must be confessed that the present whereabouts of the rebel armies on the different fields of war, east and west, are greatly obscured by the dust of the moving hosts; but the greatest puzzle of all is, "Where is BRAGG's army?"

We know that LEE is somewhere between the mountains that hedge in the Shenandoah Valley. We fancy that SHERMAN at least knows where JOHNSTON's rebel hordes are. But we are left in the most absolute quandary with regard to the position of the rebel army lately in Tennessee, and we doubt if Gen. ROSECRANS himself knows much more about it.

Outflanked from the powerful line he had held along the Duck River ever since the battle of Stones River, by ROSECRANS' brilliant advance, turned from his stronghold at Tullahoma by the spring which the Union commander was making for his line of communications, BRAGG has been traveling ever since for dear life, and may now be anywhere between the Tennessee River and the Gulf of Mexico.

From Tullahoma our correspondence enables us to follow him in his flight as far as Chattanooga; but reliable intelligence states that he did not even tarry long there—having evacuated this position with all his force, except a small corps of observation, and pushed elsewhither. The rest is silence. We know neither where he is, nor whither he is going—nor even whether his army at the present moment exists as an army.

If we come now to the question of *possibilities*,—it is possible that his army has been dismembered and sent to reinforce the failing fortunes of the Confederacy on either of the two wings of the grand line of operation.

First, his force may have been sent to join JOHNSTON, and cover the retreat of the rebel force in Mississippi from the pursuit of GRANT. We know that while Vicksburgh was still in siege, BRECKINRIDGE's whole division and several brigades from other divisions of BRAGG's army were sent to JOHNSTON's aid. There is very great probability that other portions have, since his retreat before ROSECRANS, been sent in the same direction. A reinforcement to JOHNSTON might give that skillful commander the hope not only to withstand pursuit, but even to turn and endeavor to destroy any one fraction of GRANT's force that might be sent after him.

Secondly, it is possible that his force may have been sent to garrison Richmond, in the denuded condition in which LEE's invasive movement must have left it. Or, finally, it is possible that portions of BRAGG's force may have been sent in the one direction and the other. It is well known that BRAGG, himself, anticipated that should he be compelled to retreat before ROSECRANS, his army would be thus divided; and this consideration made him all the more eager to hold his line north of the Tennessee—in which attempt, however, he was foiled.

One thing is certain, the rebel military chiefs—who have never shown themselves slow to profit by the teaching of events—have learnt thoroughly the great lesson of *concentration*, and we may depend upon it they will exhaust every effort by amassing troops at the critical point to gain some advantage over our armies.

In thus withdrawing BRAGG's forces from Tennessee, they are largely favored both by the nature of the country and the present situation of ROSECRANS' army. ROSECRANS' front is already two hundred and fifty miles from his base, presenting thus a line peculiarly liable to be perpetually cut by the clouds of cavalry which the rebels still have in Tennessee. The rebel military authorities may, therefore, think it not entirely hazardous to withdraw, for the time being, the major portion of BRAGG's army, to be concentrated on the decisive point, with the hope of being able to return in time to meet any movements the Union General may set on foot.

Gen. ROSECRANS is not the man to be trifled with by any shallow mask of this kind, and we may make sure that no opportunity for active work will be allowed to pass unimproved. If the report be correct that a portion of his force has reached Rome, Georgia, we take it that it is his advance cavalry—the eyes and antennæ of the army—hunting up the whereabouts of the enemy whom the gallant Army of the Tennessee has lately chased for ten days, without a chance to get a battle out of him. So far from the campaign of Gen. ROSECRANS having ended, as the telegrams have announced, we think it has but just begun.

THE SPY SYSTEM.—We are delighted to learn from our army correspondent that the system of secret service in our army is now so efficient in its workings that the movements of the rebel columns, as they take place, are well known at headquarters. Occurrences running over a long course of time had led people generally to believe that this was not the case. But it is pleasing to know that there is on record a "secret history of the rebel army, which, could it be revealed, would startle the country, and astonish even the rebel leader himself." We should think that rebel projects, which do not result to our honor or glory, might occasionally be balked by letting LEE know, through the newspapers, that we are thoroughly informed as to what he is after.

THE FUND FOR THE RELIEF OF THE DEFENDERS OF LAW AND ORDER.—A preliminary meeting of the subscribers to the fund in aid of those members of the police, fire and military departments who were injured during the recent riots, was held yesterday at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce; but as very few were present, it was adjourned to meet again on Saturday, at 12 o'clock. The fund is steadily and rapidly increasing. Over $30,000 have been already subscribed—the Board of Brokers has given over $8,500, and the banks are about to take vigorous and united action on the same subject. All classes of our citizens, especially those who have business interests to protect, feel the justice and propriety of making adequate provision for those who have suffered so severely in defending them.

The recent riot has brought home to the conviction of all our people, more clearly and closely than has ever been done before, the great value of these organizations to the public peace. The fidelity with which the Police Department in particular came promptly forward to the defence of the City against an infuriated and insensate mob, merits the highest commendation and the most marked recognition at the hands of the public. Nothing can reward those who have suffered, or stimulate others to a resolute and determined performance of duty more decidedly, than such a manifestation of grateful interest in their welfare as this liberal subscription for their benefit will afford. It gives them to understand that they are not serving a thankless and ungrateful community—that the public are not unmindful of the sacrifices they may make and the perils they may encounter, but that their families will be cared for, and provision made for their own wants, in case they should be disabled. It is quite as much for the effect it will have on the future spirit and temper of these organizations for the public defence, as for the immediate relief required in specific cases, that we have been anxious to see this fund made as large as possible.

It may be well for the subscribers to this fund to consider the propriety of making it the basis of some *permanent* provision for such cases as have now occurred. The first use to which it must be put is, of course, the relief of the sufferers from the recent riot. But may it not also, in part at least, be so invested as to furnish relief for similar cases that may occur hereafter? If a fixed pension, or other relief, could be provided for all who suffer injury or incur disabilities in protecting the public peace, the City would have an additional and a very strong guarantee for the good conduct of those who are charged with its defence. This is a proper matter for the consideration of the subscribers to the Fund, and it will, doubtless, receive their attention at the meeting of Saturday.

THE AMERICAN STYLE.—The journals from the various districts of this State, from Pennsylvania, from the Eastern States, and from all the places where the draft is being enforced, come to us with full accounts of the scenes and incidents, the humors and accidents, connected with the Conscription. In Philadelphia, in Boston, in Pittsburgh, in the large cities in the western part of New-York, it has produced much animation, and there have been many lively scenes, but no rioting. There was a trifling row in Boston last week, in sympathy with the New-York riot, but it amounted to nothing. In Boston they make merry over the conscripts, rejoice in their fortune or commiserate their misfortunes, as the case may be; while the conscripts bear their honors becomingly. It is the same in Philadelphia, as appeared from the interesting article we published yesterday. In Elmira, in this State, according to a telegram of Tuesday, the utmost good feeling prevailed during the drafting, and the conscripts marched around in costume and with bands of music, cheering heroically for the Constitution and the laws; and the same thing has occurred in scores of other places. Thousands of strange and amusing incidents are recorded concerning those who are drawn; but, even in hard cases, nobody thinks of a general slaughter and house-burning to lighten them.

This is the true American style of doing things. Why should New-York, the great upholder of law and order, celebrate in blood and ruin that which is so manfully borne everywhere else?

EXPOSITION OF THE CONSCRIPTION LAW.—Solicitor WHITING, of the War Department, has done so much to give a just and reasonable construction to several articles and clauses of the Conscription law, that it will seem a misfortune that he is to be relieved from his duties in this line and sent on some sort of a mission to Europe. Only yesterday, in our leading article, we had occasion to give him credit for an important opinion, which at once became a rule, the propriety of which was perfectly obvious, but which will owe its enforcement to his enunciation of it. There are several sections of the law which greatly need elucidation, and several official interpretations of its provisions which need amendment; and until these are settled, we could wish for some cool, clear and sagacious head to define them. They will, of course, come up from time to time, until practice has brought to perfection the whole machinery of Conscription.

The office of Solicitor of the War Department was created at the last session of Congress, and so far as we have seen Mr. WHITING's opinions, they all show that he is the proper man for the post. However important may be his proposed mission to Europe, we do not think it can be more important to the country than his labors here at the present moment.

THE LAW AND THE RIOTERS.—The Mayor has offered a reward of five hundred dollars "for the apprehension and conviction of any person who has committed either murder or arson in the course of the recent riots in this City." This will doubtless result in bringing some of the murderers, house-burners and felons to justice, though no man should wait for such inducement to do his duty. Every man and woman and child in the City should be an officer to bring them to justice. It will blacken still more the honor of our City if any of the rioters, who have already blackened its fame and blackened human nature, should again be allowed to walk our streets and hold up their heads among honest men and good citizens. No man's life or property is safe until they are punished.

A SOCKDOLOGER FOR THE RIOTERS.—The Boston *Courier* discourses very eruditely upon the New-York riot. It says: "Let us apply to this case, *illud Cassianum*—the well-known test question of CASSIUS the Prætor, so famous for his correct decisions, that his court was called 'the rock on which the guilty split.' The question was: '*Cui bono fuerit?*'" We stop the quotation right here, as we think all further argument is useless. If each of the rioters will only apply to himself the case *illud Cassianum*, and ask himself, in the words of CASSIUS the Prætor, "*Cui bono fuerit?*" we are sure there will be no further breaches of the peace on account of the Conscription law.

LEE BALKED IN HIS STRATEGY.—When LEE left the Rappahannock with the rebel army in the first days of June, his plan was not to march to the Susquehanna, nor to penetrate Pennsylvania and possess its capital; but the object of his campaign was primarily, and probably simply, the capture of Washington—and that, too, either by a direct march on its front, or by a short flanking movement on the right. This we have never doubted, as there was abundant proof of it at the time, from the manœuvres of the rebel forces and other indications. The plan, however, was balked by the rapid march of the Army of the Potomac from Falmouth, and by the admirable disposition of forces made by Gen. HOOKER along the line of the Kattoctan and Bull Run Mountains. Had LEE succeeded in deceiving HOOKER by the uproar he created in Pennsylvania by the movements of his cavalry and a small portion of infantry, and had HOOKER pushed his whole army north to the Susquehanna to resist invasion, LEE's purpose of a flank march on Washington would have easily been accomplished.

Our correspondence from the Army of the Potomac, published to-day, confirms anew this idea. It is there stated that the first ten days of LEE's invasion was a *feint*, a mere diversion, with the idea of drawing HOOKER's army into Pennsylvania, to stay the ravages of one small division, while the mass of the rebel army, passing suddenly down from where it was crouching in the shadows of the Blue Ridge, would, in less than a day's march, cross the Potomac at Nolan's Ford, and plant itself between the National Army and Washington. By observing the position to which the different corps of LEE's army are assigned in the letter referred to, it will be seen how perfectly feasible was LEE's plan, *if* he succeeded in deceiving Gen. HOOKER.

He did not succeed, and the only expedient left him was to try to reach Washington by a long and difficult march through Maryland and Pennsylvania. Here, all his skill to conceal his real object was again brought into play; but now that we know what were the marches of the Army of the Potomac after Gen. MEADE assumed command, we see that LEE, after he had left Fredericksburgh, succeeded neither in deceiving HOOKER nor MEADE.

How Our Riot Looks in Baltimore.

The following letter has been received by a gentleman in this City from a distinguished citizen of Baltimore:

BALTIMORE, Friday, July 17, 1863.

That riot is a big thing. You are one of the gentlemen who helped to get it up. You have been talking about illegal arrests, *habeas corpus*, freedom of speech, &c., and it now turns out that if the Government had done for New-York as it has done in other places you would have had no riot.

There is nothing left you now but to repent of your sins, take a musket and don't let the riot die out. Kill it with gunpowder. And, after you have put it out in blood, resolve always to vote against a Locofoco, even if he goes to your Church and sings Psalms and teaches in the Sunday-school. The devil is only under the skin. He'll be a traitor as soon as opportunity offers. And after that resolution, write an humble apology to Gov. BRADFORD for all New-York said about the 19th of April in Baltimore, and then put us in the catalogue of Saints for having put up with Gen. —— for a year without a riot.

A HANDSOME ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF A HANDSOME GIFT.—The following letter from the President of the Sanitary Commission was written in acknowledgment of a donation of $5,000 made to the funds of the Commission by a gentleman of this City:

UNITED STATES SANITARY COMMISSION,
NEW-YORK AGENCY, No. 823 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 15, 1863.

DEAR SIR: On returning from Gettysburgh I find your note and magnificent contribution to our treasury. They have been already formally acknowledged, but I cannot deny myself the pleasure of personally thanking you again for so generous an offering at the altar of mercy. Could you have seen through my eyes the vastness of the suffering which, on the late battle-field, appealed to the sympathies of the prosperous, you would feel an additional confidence that your recent benefaction was well directed. I think, too, I may safely assure you that the channel you have chosen for your mercy is not unworthy of a business man's sagacity and confidence.

Wishing you long and large prosperity in your affairs—many gains to be consecrated by many charities—a restored and united country to dwell in—a city purified from riot and noon-day robbery and midnight arson—wherein to make, and hive, and enjoy your fortune, I remain,

Respectfully and gratefully yours,
HENRY W. BELLOWS, President.

The Relief Fund.

At an informal meeting of the subscribers to the Fund for the relief of the wounded, and the families of the killed of the Police, Fire and Military Departments during the recent riots, it was resolved that another meeting be held at the Chamber of Commerce Rooms, on Saturday, at 12 o'clock, for the appointment of Committees and the permanent disposition of the Fund.

LEONARD W. JEROME, Chairman.

MEETING OF BANK OFFICERS.

The Bank Officers met yesterday at the Clearing House, to consult on the Fund. The best feeling prevailed, and the following Committee was appointed to collect subscriptions and to act as an auxiliary Committee with the Trustees' Committee to be appointed on Saturday: Shepard Knapp, R. H. Arthur, H. S. Jaques, U. A. Murdock, John P. Yelverton. S. Knapp is Chairman, and J. P. Yelverton Treasurer. The idea of making the Fund permanent met with universal approval. Several subscriptions were subscribed, with an intimation that if the Fund was made permanent, the subscriptions would be increased.

The Board of Brokers have run up their subscriptions to $8,400. They will also appoint an auxiliary Committee.

Acknowledgments.

The editor of the TIMES has received the following additional donations to the fund for the relief of those injured in defending the city during the recent riot:

J. J. Astor, Jr. .... [illegible]

Also, the following in aid of the colored victims of the riot:

Alonzo Potter, Philadelphia $25

An Appeal to our Common Council.

Men, to-day, are the paramount want of our Government!

We have the rebellion by the throat! The monster reels and gasps! An unrelaxed clutch and its fate is sealed!

Will you help to nerve the arm of your Government in this last struggle? Then do what you can to give them men!

The expiring terms of service of the two years and nine months regiments cleaves a huge gap in the ranks of our armies. This gap must be filled or we fail!

The Conscription will do this promptly and effectively; nothing else will!

Then aid the Conscription, favor the Conscription, facilitate the Conscription, *popularize* the Conscription! And you can do this!

Reverse your attitude of hostility to your Government!

Cease to stand as you now do stand—in fact, if not in intent—in a position of direct antagonism to the spirit and aim of the Conscription act!

Sink, for once, the partisan in the patriot, and spare the people, living and yet to live in this great metropolis, the shame of the record that in the crisis of our country's fate, the rulers of the City of New-York traitorously slunk away from her side, and did what they could do to paralyze her in her holy struggle for self-existence.

Rescind your vote of money for stay-at-home conscripts!

Annul the bounty offered to men to turn cowards, sneaks and skulkers!

Expunge the enormity of the attempt to compel the taxpayers of this City to furnish the people at large with means to thwart the object and intent of a law of the country, for though it may be said that the letter of the law is satisfied by the payment of $300 for each man drafted, you well know that no such comprehensive scheme of commutation was contemplated or foreseen by the framers of the act in question, and that such action, if not at variance with the letter of the law, is in direct and utter conflict with its spirit and intent.

Vote money, if you will, in favor of the families of those whose services the country needs and of those dependent upon them for support, and so cut out what may seem to the poor man the fangs of the conscription.

Vote monthly payments of money to the conscript's family, or dependents during the whole term of his absence, be it longer or shorter!

Let him go forth with the assurance that his loved ones at home will be cherished and protected!

This will be just and wise, and loyal and legal!

But we are told that no more troops are needed; that our brilliant successes of late render the raising of more men unnecessary.

What man believes this?

Is it not as clear as the light of heaven that if we do not raise these men we *shall surely need them*, and that only by raising them do we render it unlikely their services will be required?

The eyes of the dying rebellion are fixed upon us.

If we show an unfaltering resolution to go through with the business, by giving the Government the means—which are men—essential to that end, it is not improbable that the winds of October will sing its requiem.

But if we hang weights on the raised right arm of the Government; if we suffer the brave and true men of our armies, unreplenished, to waste away by battle, by sickness, and by their own expiring periods of service, who does not see that we breathe the breath of life again into the nostrils of the expiring monster, that he will again arouse himself, and that all the lives and treasure spent in our sacred cause will have been spent in vain.

But we are recommended to give up the draft and resort to voluntary enlistment. We are told that all the men required can be obtained in that way.

Does any one credit this?

Is there one loyal man in a hundred who believes that those who propagate this doctrine, themselves believe it?

Did not the Government, last Summer, abstain from drafting month after month, and finally abandon it altogether in order that the various States might fill their quotas by voluntary enlistment, and was not the result a slow, uncertain, inadequate accession to our forces?

And did not several of the States fail to make up their allotments, and if such were then the case, have we any good reason to look for better fortune now?

The ship of the rebellion holds to-day by a thread! Will you help to snap it, or will you do what you can to make that thread a cable?

Blot out the nullification record of last week!

Encourage the men of the City of New-York to go forth, with their brethren of the loyal States, to the succor of their country!

Put it within the power of every man, be he rich or poor, to go, and show to our own people and to the world that the chosen rulers of the first city in America are not ready to stab their country in the back; that they are, at the core, loyal, patriotic, true men, and that they are willing and glad to come to her aid when she calls upon them for men to fight for her existence.

MARSHFIELD.

MORGAN'S LAST RAID.

MORGAN FLYING WITH 500 MEN.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, July 22.

MORGAN, with about 500 men, encamped near McArthur, Vinton County, last night. At 3½ o'clock this morning he was within a mile of Vinton, on the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad.

MORGAN'S CAPTURE CERTAIN.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, July 22—P. M.

MORGAN passed through Nelsonville, Athens County, at 10 o'clock this morning—our forces close behind him.

The *Commercial's* Columbus dispatch says:

"After perambulating Athens County, MORGAN took a southerly direction, crossing Washington County and the Muskingum River, in the direction of McConnellsville, with the evident intention to gain a point on the river above gunboat navigation, and cross into Virginia. The authorities have made such arrangements as will effectually checkmate and capture his band."

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, July 21.

News reached here about noon, to-day, that the Baltimore mail-boat, when off New Point Comfort, became disabled by the breaking of some of her machinery. The *S. R. Spaulding* was sent immediately to her relief.

The trial of Dr. Wright, of Norfolk, was to have taken place yesterday, but owing to the absence of important parties, who have since arrived, it was postponed till to-day.

The Five-Twenties.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, July 22.

The subscription reports the rate of $1,307,300 five-twenties at the various agencies throughout the Union. Bonds are being delivered to July 3 inclusive.

THE RECENT RIOTS.

PROCLAMATION BY THE MAYOR.

Five Hundred Dollars Reward.

I, GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor of the City of New-York, by virtue of the authority vested in me by an ordinance of the Common Council, do hereby offer a reward of

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS,

as hereinafter specified, for the apprehension and conviction of any person who has committed either murder or arson in the course of the recent riots in this City. This reward will be paid as follows: $100 on the arrest and holding to bail of the offender, to be paid on the certificate of the Judge who shall hold to bail; $100 additional on the finding of an indictment by the Grand Jury, to be paid on the certificate of the Foreman of the Grand Jury and the District-Attorney. The remaining $300, upon the conviction of the offender, to be paid on the certificate of the Judge before whom the conviction shall take place.

In giving any one of the certificates aforesaid, the officer signing it must state that the offender is, in his opinion, one of the class of persons above mentioned, and must also state to what person or persons the appropriate amount should in his opinion be paid, wholly or proportionally, for services or information in the apprehension, indictment or conviction.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and official seal, at the City of New-York, this 22d day of July, A. D. 1863.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

Incidents, &c.

ANOTHER RECOVERY OF PLUNDER.

Sergt. VAUGHAN, of the Twenty-first Precinct, with a squad of men, made another search yesterday for goods stolen during the riot. They searched upward of one hundred houses in the neighborhood of Twenty-eighth-street and Second-avenue, especially those in "Cat-alley," and recovered a large amount of furniture, groceries, clothing, firearms, etc., in all to the value of $600. The plunder made six large cart-loads, and was taken to the Station-house. Most of the property had been stolen from the colored people in the neighborhood.

During the search a lad informed Sergt. VAUGHAN of one FREDERICK BEILSHEIM, a German tinsmith, who had that morning, in anticipation of the search, taken away a cart-load of furniture, etc., which he had secured during the riots. The Sergeant forthwith paid a visit to the man, who was so alarmed at his presence that he acknowledged having taken the goods from the street during the riot, and that morning removed them to his house in Williamsburgh. He was put in charge of an officer, who accompanied him to Williamsburgh, and recovered all the goods. The officer brought BEILSHEIM back with him, and he was locked up to await examination.

Among the goods recovered were a large number of articles, principally clothing, which had been stolen from the house of the ill-fated Col. O'BRIEN. A carpet taken from the house was found in a dwelling in Thirty-fourth-street, stowed between two beds, and the woman having it was quite violent in her objections to its recovery. Mrs. O'BRIEN visited the Station-house and identified all the property.

The Police engaged in the search worked from 8 A. M. until 4 P. M., without allowing themselves time for dinner. The force in that Precinct have been untiring in their duties, and thus far have recovered some $3,000 worth of property.

Capt. PALMER, of this Precinct, who has been ill for several days, has again entered upon duty.

RECOVERY OF MORE STOLEN PROPERTY.

For several days past the police of the Twenty-second Precinct have been actively engaged in recovering goods that were stolen by the thieves and rioters from the citizens of that Precinct during the last week. Among other articles at their station-house in Forty-seventh-street, are large quantities of mattresses, bedsteads, chairs, tables, clothing, bedding, &c. Much of this property is known to have belonged to the Orphan Asylum in Fifth-avenue, between Forty-third and Forty-fourth streets, which was burned, after having been plundered of everything worth carrying away, on the evening of the first day of the riot. The Directors of the Asylum, and all others who have been despoiled of their household goods in that Precinct, are requested to call at the station-house and identify them.

Two stolen rifles have been recovered by the Eleventh Ward Police. One was found at No. 3[?] East Fourteenth-street; the other at No. 152 East Tenth-street.

The officers of the Eighteenth Precinct yesterday went through their section of the City and recovered fifteen breech-loading carbines, which were stolen during the riot. This number, added to what they recovered the day before, makes thirty-two of this description of firearms which have been taken from thieves and receivers.

Officers WHITE, KEEVE and WHITE, of the same Precinct, have obtained a list of other stolen goods, and the places wherein they are concealed.

FURTHER ARRESTS FOR STEALING DURING THE RIOT.

A young man named THEODORE ARNOLD, was arrested by Officer IRVINE, of the Twentieth Precinct, charged with having been engaged in the late riots, and for stealing clothing and other property from the several houses in that Precinct, which were entered by the mob.

JOHN CONNICK, BRIDGET MONOHAN and DENNIS WELSH, were also taken into custody by Officer RYDER of the same Precinct. The first is charged with stealing, and the other two with being receivers of stolen property taken from houses in that Ward during the riot. They were all committed.

A RIOTER DISCHARGED.

JOHN FITZPATRICK was brought up before City Judge McCUNN, on a writ of *habeas corpus* from the City Prison, to which he had been committed by Judge KELLY as one of the ringleaders of the riot on the 14th inst. His counsel claimed prisoner's discharge, on the ground that the evidence on which he was committed did not establish the fact that prisoner had "assembled, with others, with intent mutually to execute some *private* object in a violent and turbulent manner." This was WHARTON's definition of riot, and riot was not a statutory offence, but only one at common law. Counsel, therefore, claimed prisoner's discharge. Mr. G. W. BLUNT, Jr., Assistant District Attorney, opposed, and submitted that as the evidence of the Police officer proved that prisoner was at the head of the riot in Amity-street, urging them on and saying and shouting "Kill the d—d niggers," he should be held. Judge McCUNN ruled that he could not hold prisoner for riot on evidence before him, and characteristically ordered his discharge.

THE THIEVES AND RIOTERS AT JEFFERSON MARKET.

Justice QUACKENBUSH, of the Jefferson Market Police Court, is entitled to the thanks of the public for his vigilance in causing the arrest of persons engaged in the late riots, and also for the prompt manner in which he metes out justice to all who are proved to be guilty of the crimes charged upon them. In addition to the great amount of labor in ordinary cases, which he and his clerks daily perform in this Court, they have within the last day or two arraigned, examined and, so far as that Court has the power, disposed of the following cases, viz.: Mary Casey, Bridget Kelly, Kate McCormack, Maria Carroll, Mary McNamara, Bridget Monahan, Sarah Pine, Peter Pine, Theodore Arnold, Adam Snaw.

These parties have all been committed for trial without bail by Justice Q. The most of them are known to have been engaged in sacking buildings and stealing all kinds of property upon which they could lay their hands. In nearly every case, goods to a considerable amount were found in their possession when taken into custody.

FIVE POLICEMEN FIRED AT IN FIRST-AVENUE—NO ONE INJURED.

Officers McCORT, MORRELL, McVEY, LOOMIS, and PEARSON, of the Eighteenth Precinct, were standing on the corner of First-avenue and Twenty-second-street, at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, when a shot was fired at them, apparently from the house on the northeast corner of the avenue. The whistle of the bullet was plainly heard as it passed close to them. It struck upon the pavement some distance beyond. The Officers waited some time after, keeping a vigilant watch all the time, thinking that another shot would be fired, and that thus they would be enabled to ascertain with certainty the place whence it proceeded, but they heard nothing more.

These Officers were at that place in the discharge of their duty, endeavoring to find stolen property which is known to be secreted in buildings in that neighborhood, and as a matter of prudence, they go in small squads of five or six.

THE FIRES DURING THE RIOT—INTERESTING TO SUFFERERS.

Fire-Marshal BAKER is busily engaged collecting the items and facts in regard to the losses caused by the fires in the different Wards during the riots of last week. It would be well for the sufferers to immediately forward to him a correct list of their losses in order that he may be able to make up a schedule of amounts, and to say whether they are to be paid by the Insurance Companies or by the City and County. The Marshal's office is in the basement of the City Hall.

THE STATEN ISLAND EXCITEMENT.

The trouble recently occurring at Staten Island arose from a difficulty between the Fire Zouaves, late Col. O'BRIEN's regiment, and some citizens, at a lager-bier saloon on the Wood Road, between Camp New-Dorp and Clinton Station. Some Zouaves were in the saloon, accompanied by a few of their officers, among whom was a Capt. FISHER. Having drank pretty freely, and becoming intoxicated, two of them, JOHN COOK and WILLIAM WALSH, used threats and opprobrious epithets to the citizens. This provoked a collision, and the two men fired upon the crowd. A general *mêlée* between citizens and soldiers then ensued, in the course of which WALSH was stabbed and killed, COOK terribly cut, and an inoffensive man named MURPHY killed.

Inquests were held on the bodies of WALSH and MURPHY, the verdict, so far as the origin of the affair was concerned, attributing the blame to the soldiers, and the attack by them as uncalled for and malicious.

Col. LANSING, commandant of the New-Dorp camp, with the police, hurried to the scene and quelled the disturbance. The military officers who were present or participated in the affair are to be tried by Court-martial, as will be seen by the following order issued yesterday:

HEADQUARTERS COMMANDANT NEW-YORK TROOPS, SPRAGUE BARRACKS, NEW-DORP, July 21, 1863.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 7[?].—A General Court of Inquiry is hereby ordered to meet at these Headquarters, on Thursday, the 23d inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M., or as soon thereafter as practicable, to investigate the conduct of the officers of the Eleventh regiment New-York volunteers, in charge of the detachment at the time of the trouble at Vanderbilt's Landing.

The following Officers will compose the Court:
Col. Cleveland Winslow, 5th regiment N. Y. S. V.
Col. Frank Jones, 31st regiment N. Y. S. V.
Capt. W. P. Hallett, 18th New-York cavalry.
Capt. John P. Hollers, 17th regiment N. Y. S. V.
Lieut. John J. Meding, jr., 178th regiment, N. Y. S. V.

(Signed) H. S. LANSING, Colonel Commanding New-York Troops.

The soldier COOK is at the Seaman's Retreat, under care of Surgeon MOFFAT, but last evening little hopes were entertained of his recovery. Considerable excitement has since existed on the Quarantine side of the Island. The prompt action of Col. LANSING to have the affair thoroughly investigated has done much to allay it. The officers implicated are under arrest in this City.

It has been determined by the military authorities to establish a cavalry patrol on the north shore of the Island, of fifty men, principally of the Thirteenth New-York cavalry, who will be commanded by Maj. A. P. GREENE, of the Thirteenth.

RELIEF FOR THE COLORED SUFFERERS.

The Merchants' Committee for the Relief of the Colored People, sufferers from the late riots, have opened a central depot, at No. 354 Fourth-street, between Broadway and Lafayette-place.

Applications for relief can be made either by letter or in person, and they will be promptly attended to.

Contributions of clothing or provisions will be thankfully received.

Garments for women and children, sheets, bed sacks and pillows or pillow-cases are particularly wanted.

Contributions of money should be sent to JONATHAN STURGES, No. 125 Front-street.
VINCENT COLYER, Secretary of Central Depot.

The Military.

GEN. DIX.

No important orders were issued from Gen. DIX's headquarters yesterday. It is understood that the General is not prone to issuing many orders, from the fact that the army regulations meet most of the cases that come up for action. In the course of two or three days he will make additions to his Staff, which will be announced in due time.

MAJ. L. W. KIERNAN.

In the TIMES of yesterday the types destroyed the identity of one gentleman who took part in the testimonial to Gen. SANDFORD. "JAMES LOUIS KIERNAN, Major Sixth Maine, Col. cav.," should have read JAMES LOUIS KIERNAN, Major Sixth Missouri Volunteer cavalry. Maj. KIERNAN has had quite an eventful history. Formerly editor of the *Medical Press* and Surgeon of the Sixty-ninth New-York, he received an appointment on the Staff of Gen. FREMONT, and served through the hundred days' campaign in Missouri. After Gen. FREMONT's removal he remained with the Army of the Frontier, and, for gallantry and bravery displayed in the battle of Pea Ridge, Ark., was appointed on the field Major of the Sixth Missouri cavalry. His regiment was ordered to join Gen. GRANT when the movement upon Vicksburgh was commenced, and landed at Bruinsburgh on May 1. In the action on May 6, near Port Gibson, Maj. KIERNAN received a severe wound in the arm. He was taken prisoner by the rebels, but refused to accept the parole which they offered, and while in their custody learned of a contemplated attack upon Gen. GRANT's commissary and ammunition train. He determined to make his escape, and avert the threatened attack, if possible, and, after having been four days a prisoner, succeeded in eluding the vigilance of the guard. After a walk, during which he suffered fearfully from his wound, he reached Bayou Pierre, over which he paddled himself astride of a log, using a piece of a rail for a paddle. Thus he made his way to Grand Gulf, and gave information which saved to Gen. GRANT three hundred commissary and fifty ammunition wagons. Soon afterward he returned to this City on leave of absence to recruit, and during the recent riot volunteered his services to assist in the restoration of order.

THE CITIZEN VOLUNTEER CORPS.

The different citizen volunteer corps which so promptly came forward to assist in the defence of the City during the late mob-rule have generally disbanded, the Government having armed troops enough now present in the City, or shortly to arrive, to be able to dispense with their services. Between 2,000 and 3,000 citizens offered their services last week, at the headquarters of Gen. WARD B. BURNETT's brigade. The principal difficulty was found to be in procuring arms for them. Gen. BURNETT requested arms of Gen. WOOL, and was told that they could not be furnished by the Government with arms until the volunteers had been organized into companies and mustered into *the service of the United States*. Considering that each man, in order to be thus mustered in, would have to go through the hands of a surgeon, this may be regarded as a striking illustration of the beauties of red tape in times of emergency like that which existed here last week. Among the volunteers were 230 Germans, who enrolled themselves under a German Captain, who was recruiting for Gen. BURNETT's brigade. Out of this number nearly a full company have since enlisted for the war, and will form part of the brigade.

A MILITARY ORGANIZATION IN THE SIXTEENTH WARD.

Last night a number of gentlemen, residents of the Sixteenth Ward, assembled at Beitzelberger's Hall, between Twentieth and Twenty-first streets, Eighth-avenue, for the purpose of considering the expediency of organizing themselves into a military body for the preservation of the peace of the City. The meeting was presided over by Mr. WM. OAKON, Mr. PARK acting as Secretary. A Committee, previously appointed to attend to the matter, reported that Gen. SANDFORD would furnish arms to the organization when it was fully completed. Remarks were made by the Chairman and by Mr. VANCE, relative to the best course to pursue to effect the ends desired. Those present gave their names and addresses to the Secretary as a preliminary movement to the organization. It is understood that Mr. VANCE, who served with credit as an officer in the Mexican War, will take command of the regiment when raised.

TWELVE THOUSAND SOLDIERS IN THE CITY.

All of the New-York troops which enlisted for service in Pennsylvania have returned home. The Sixty-ninth infantry and the Fourth artillery regiments reported to Gen. SANDFORD yesterday morning. At present Gen. SANDFORD's force numbers 8,[?]00 men. That does not include the regiments now on duty in the three years' service. Besides the militia, we have at various points within the City limits about 4,000 regulars, making a total force of 12,000 of cavalry, infantry and artillery. Regular troops are constantly arriving, and by the time the draft is recommenced the military force of the City will be augmented to 15,000.

TROOPS ORDERED TO STATEN ISLAND.

Tuesday night Gen. SANDFORD sent a detachment of troops under Maj. MEADE to Staten Island, to insure order and quiet in that vicinity. Maj. MEADE has established his headquarters at Quarantine. Yesterday another force was sent down to join the command.

THE MILITIA REGIMENTS.

Detachments and companies of most of the militia regiments are doing guard or patrol duty. Some of the troops are stationed at the extreme Northern end of the Island. Those not on immediate duty have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness for any emergency. Yesterday, the various regiments, with the exception of a few that had already been through the process, were being mustered out of the United States service.

THE SEVENTH-AVENUE ARSENAL.

The Seventh-avenue Arsenal is still occupied by the Eighth regiment, N. Y. N. G., with an occasional relief from some other regiment. All the streets in that vicinity are carefully picketed night and day. Col. VARIAN, of the Eighth, who is in command of the post, discharges his duty with that promptitude for which he has always been noted.

THE EIGHTH REGIMENT TO BE MUSTERED OUT.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH REGIMENT, STATE ARSENAL, July 22, 1863.

As this regiment will be mustered out of the service of the United States to-day, all absent members are hereby notified to be present at 9 o'clock precisely, this morning, at the State Arsenal, corner of Thirty-fifth-street and Seventh-avenue.

By order of J. M. VARIAN, Colonel.
JOHN MAPES, Acting Adjutant.

THE SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

The above regiment, Major BAGLEY commanding, arrived in this City yesterday morning. It marched up Broadway to Grand-street, thence to its armory over Essex Market, where it was dismissed. The regiment will be mustered out of service to-day. While passing through the streets of Baltimore, it is said a number of Secesh females insulted the men with hisses. No notice, however, was taken of the cowardly act, the men passing on to the cars as if nothing had happened.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments, from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agriculture and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers in any part of the country on the following terms: One copy one year, $2; three copies one year, $5; ten copies one year, $15; twenty copies one year, $25. To any one who will send us a Club of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief. Extract of the Night Blooming Cereus. A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name. Ladies are requested to call and Examine its Qualities. A sample bottle open for inspection. PHALON & SON. Principal Depot No. 517 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel. For sale everywhere.

"Children Teething."—THE MOTHER FINDS A faithful friend in MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, perfectly reliable and harmless. It relieves the child from pain, cures dysentery and diarrhea, relieves griping in the bowels, cures wind colic. By giving relief and health to the child it gives rest to the mother. 25 cents per bottle.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

Why be Troubled with Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, or any Pulmonary Complaint, when so Sure a Remedy as Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant can be Obtained?

COSTIVENESS, SICK HEADACHE and all BILIOUS AFFECTIONS are speedily cured by Dr. D. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS. They gradually change the vitiated secretions of the stomach and liver, producing healthy action in those important organs. They also remove headache and the feverish state of the system which usually attends a costive habit.

CRAMPS, COLIC, CHOLERA, SUMMER COMPLAINT, DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA and all AFFECTIONS OF THE BOWELS are cured promptly and effectually by Dr. D. JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM. Being pleasant to the taste, it is readily taken by children, and having maintained its popularity for over thirty years, the proprietors confidently recommend it as a standard household remedy.

All of Dr. D. JAYNE'S FAMILY MEDICINES are sold by Druggists and Agents everywhere.

A Bad Breath, the greatest Curse the human family is heir to. How many lovers it has separated, how many friends forever parted. The subject is too delicate; your nearest friend will not mention it, and you are ignorant of the fact yourself. To effect a radical cure, use the "BALM OF THOUSAND FLOWERS" as a dentifrice night and morning. It also beautifies the complexion, removing all tan, pimples, and freckles, leaving the skin soft and white. Price 50 cents. For sale by D. S. BARNES & CO., and all druggists.

Hicks & Company, No. 480 Broadway, East side, 3 doors below Broome-st. ALL FIRST-CLASS SEWING-MACHINES FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

Trusses.—White's Patent Lever Truss is a PERFECT CURE for RUPTURE. New in principle and action—light, clean and easy. No pressure on the back or spermatic cord. Sold only by GREGORY & CO., No. 4[?] Broadway.

Gold Pens. FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS. Store and Factory No. 1[?] Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye. The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Coloriffic Colors Hair a Beautiful Brown or black, without wash or preparation. Guaranteed ... and satisfactory, or money returned. Sold by druggists. FUNSTON & SCOFIELD, General Agents, No. 62 John-st.

Substitutes!—Substitutes furnished in any quantity by TOMPKINS & CO., Substitute Brokers, No. 645 Broadway, at prices from $200 to $300. We also, for $100, guarantee exemption from draft.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 cents, Black or Brown, natural, reliable, instantaneous. Infallible Ointment for the growth and beauty of the hair, removing dandruff, &c. Depot No. 1 Barclay-st. Sold by all Druggists.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Parson's Exterminator EFFECTUALLY DESTROYS Croton Water Bugs, Roaches and Rats. They leave their holes to die. Sold by all Druggists.

Notice.—A capitalist, with $10,000, is offered a rare opportunity to engage with the subscriber in establishing a very reliable and profitable manufacturing business. Address MANUFACTURING, Post-office Box No. 2,880.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant.

For the Hair, Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by druggists.

MARRIED.

HOUGHTON—WATSON.—On Tuesday, July 21, at St. Peter's Church, Westchester, by Rev. C. D. Jackson, D. D., HENRY G. HOUGHTON, Esq., M. D., and LYDIA, eldest daughter of William Watson, Esq., Wilmount.

KUMMEL—BARNARD.—In Calais, Me., on Thursday, July 16, by Rev. S. H. Keeler, JULIUS M. F. KUMMEL, of Brooklyn, and ANNIE K., daughter of E. A. Barnard, of Calais, Me.

KENNEDY—KUGLER.—In this City, on Wednesday, July 22, at the Church of the Holy Communion, by Rev. Dr. Muhlenburg, Mr. GEORGE KENNEDY, of San Francisco, and Miss LUCY E. KUGLER, of this City.

DIED.

BURHANS.—On Tuesday, July 21, SAMUEL BURHANS, aged 75 years, 6 months and 4 days.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 35 Vestry-st., on Friday, July 24, at 3 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

BURCHARD.—In Fairfield, Conn., after a brief illness, ELIZA MILLS, wife of Gurdon Burchard, of New-York.

The funeral will take place at Fairfield, on Thursday, July 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., from the Congregational Church. Friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

CUTTER.—In Brashear City, La., on Tuesday, June 23, Capt. JOHN S. CUTTER, of the 176th regiment New-York Volunteers, aged 26 years.

Capt. Cutter was a young lawyer of this City, of fine promise, and a gentleman of great personal worth. He fell while gallantly leading his men for a third charge upon the enemy.

EMMELL.—In Washington, D. C., on Thursday, July 16, GEORGE A. EMMELL, Esq., eldest son of S. S. Emmell, of Morristown, N. J., aged 28 years.

LEE.—On Wednesday, July 22, LOUIS R., son of J. E. and Mary J. Lee, aged 3 years, 5 months and 4 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 64 Douglass-st., Brooklyn, on Friday afternoon, July 24, at 3 o'clock.

MACFARLAND.—On Wednesday, July 22, of a short illness, JOSEPHINE MACFARLAND, aged 21 years and 19 days.

The funeral services will be held at Anthon Memorial Church, 48th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., at 10½ o'clock A. M., on Thursday, July 23.

MORRISON.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, July 21, FREDDY, infant son of Jonathan and Anne M. Morrison.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday afternoon, July 23, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, Franklin-av., between Myrtle and Willoughby avs.

NEWBERRY.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, July 22, of congestion of the brain, HENRY NEWBERRY, aged 33 years.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Friday, July 24, at 2 o'clock P. M., at his late residence, No. 5[?] Broadway, without further notice.

PALMER.—In this City, on Tuesday, July 21, JAMES S. PALMER, in his 41st year.

The funeral services will take place at his late residence, No. 156 Waverly-place, at 3 o'clock P. M., on Thursday, July 23. The Harlem cars leave 26th-st. at [?] o'clock A. M., on Friday, July 24, for Pleasantville, Westchester County, where the remains will be taken for interment. The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Mosaic Lodge of F. and A. M., are invited to attend the funeral, without further notice.

ROE.—Drowned from the ship *Free Trade*, in lat. 3[?]° 17', lon. 71° 00' west, on Friday evening, April 17, GEORGE C. ROE, son of Austin and Lucilla C. Roe, of Patchogue, L. I., aged 19 years and 6 months.

SPERRING.—On Wednesday, July 22, ANNA B. SPERRING, aged 5 months.

Funeral this day, (Thursday,) July 23, at the family's residence, No. 30 East Warren-st., at 3 o'clock P. M. Friends are invited without further notice.

SHAVER.—In Cairo, Ill., on Saturday, July 18, after a short illness, MANNIE SHAVER, formerly a resident of this City, aged 33 years.

THURSTON.—On Saturday, July 18, in Washington Hospital, Gettysburgh, of wounds received at the battle of Gettysburgh on Wednesday, July 1, ROBERT PIERCE THURSTON, a member of Company E, 14th regiment New-York State Militia.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of the 14th Brooklyn, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Northwest Reformed Dutch Church, (Rev. Mr. Ganse,) 23d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., on Friday, July 24, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

TOOKER.—On Wednesday, July 22, HATTIE NASH, youngest daughter of Samuel and Harriet M. Tooker, aged 18 months and 11 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, at the residence of her parents, Hudson City, N. J., on Thursday, July 23, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Naomi, sweet one, star so bright,
E'en while you waited here,
A source of ever fresh delight,
To parents, brothers, sisters dear,

Rather we would detain thee;
Loving, bid thee go;
For there a Saviour's arms await thee,
We cannot, then, say no.

Thy departure: misty shadows
Dark o'er our future cast,
But thy sweet voice from out those
Says, "I'll meet you there at last."

Then, sweet one, we'll hasten on;
It cannot now be long
Ere our Father, too, will call us,
To join your angel song.

WHITLOCK.—On Wednesday morning, July 22, AUGUSTUS, son of Andrew H., and Cornelia A. Whitlock, in his 19th year.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at 1½ o'clock, this (Thursday) afternoon, July 23, from the residence of his parents, No. 9 Montgomery-st. The remains will be taken to New-Jersey, for interment.

WEMPLE.—In Port Richmond, S. I., on Wednesday, July 22, HARRY REED EDWARDS, youngest son of Wm. R. and Mary E. Wemple, aged 1 year and 11 months.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, July 23, at 1 o'clock P. M.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 301—July 22, 1863.
66, 18, 69, 32, 56, 27, 45, 51, 72, 61, 70, 42.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 302—July 22, 1863.
74, 9, 52, 63, 39, 22, 25, 76, 62, 37, 27, 65, 15, 53, 44, 30.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either of MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

BATHING SUITS, FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN. A LARGE ASSORTMENT IN PLAIN AND FANCY FLANNELS. DEVLIN & CO., BROADWAY, CORNER GRAND-ST., BROADWAY, CORNER WARREN-ST.

SAVE YOUR MONEY. DON'T PAY ONE DOLLAR for a small bottle of Hair Dye, when you can get a bottle five times as large, of a better dye, for the same money. WILBOR'S MONITOR HAIR DYE IS SUPERSEDING ALL OTHERS. It requires no preparation, does not smut or wash off, will not soil the finest linen. One application will last until the hair grows out, when it can be applied at the roots, without more trouble than a common hair oil. IT IS WARRANTED NOT TO INJURE THE HAIR OR SKIN. Manufactured only by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, No. 166 Court-st., Boston. For sale in New-York by D. S. Barnes; F. C. Wells; and J. Milhau, No. 183 Broadway.

STEEL COLLARS ENAMELED WHITE. Having the appearance and comfort of linen, have been worn in England for the last two years in preference to any other collar, as they are readily cleaned in one minute. To military men or travelers they are invaluable. Price $1 each; sent by post on receipt of $1 15. Wholesale and retail. S. W. H. WARD, No. 387 Broadway, New-York. Agents wanted. New-York Mills Shirts ready-made and to measure.

CABINET FURNITURE. MEEKS' CABINET FURNITURE WAREROOMS, No. 4[?]9 Broadway. AND Nos. 333 and 334 4th-st. The largest assortment of rich and plain furniture in the City, made of the very best well-seasoned and selected material, by the best workmen in the country, under the immediate supervision of the firm, whose reputation for excellence of manufacture has been established, 70 years. Also, a superior assortment of cottage furniture. Goods packed and shipped to all parts of the world.

SILVER VERSUS PLATED WARE. Many of our worthy citizens who have been robbed of their SILVER WARE are looking for PLATED GOODS to supply their loss. Such goods, in great variety and of the best quality, can be obtained at the lowest rates, of LUCIUS HART & CO., Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

MOSQUITO NETS. MOSQUITO LACE, all new styles of PATENT CANOPIES, RINGS, AND FRAMES. G. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 359 BROADWAY, New-York.

ARMY AND NAVY REVOLVERS, U. S. RIFLES AND MUSKETS. Also POCKET PISTOLS of approved patterns, manufactured by E. REMINGTON & SONS, Ilion, N. Y., (near Utica.)

PATENT HORSES AND PONIES. The wonderful auto-propelling cantering horses, run rapidly by the weight of the rider, and are directed by the bridle—the most delightful horse for exercise or amusement. For sale by S. W. SMITH, 498 Broadway.

ADDITIONAL SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE fund for the relief of colored people who suffered by the late riot:

Bowne & Co.	$100	E. S. Renwick	$50
Mrs. John A. Weeks	25	A. W. Spies	50
Mrs. Henry G. DeForest	25	N. P. Hosack	25
E. W. Ropes	100	Thos. Jeremiah	25
J. M. D.	50	Foster & Thompson	100
Phelps, Dodge & Co.	250	Gabriel Mead	50
A lost bet	5	Cash	2
A clerk	2	A Clergyman, Iowa City, Iowa	1
Theodore Crane	50	Warren, Mix & Co.	50
E. Walker & Sons	50	J. T. Wilson	25
Lee, Sliss & Co.	100	Friends of the Colored People	50
Tristram Allen	100		
R. G. Allerton	50	Bucklin & Crane	100
George M. Allerton	10	Philo	5
Isaac T. Platt	5	... Dobb's Ferry, N. Y.	10
Robt. G. Walker	5	John Caswell & Co.	50
Through H. J. Raymond from Thurlow Weed	200	H. P. Sturgis & Co.	50
Through H. J. Raymond from C. A. Bristed	100	Arthur W. Benson	10
		Cash	20
Wm. H. Dayton	50	T. & G. Bown	100
Cash	10	George C. Ward	100
C. B. Loomis	25	Daniel C. Robbins	100
Caswell & Perkins	25	Coe, Black & Hendrick	100
W. H. Allen	25		
Mrs. S. S. Osgood	50	William Nelson	50
C. V. S. Roosevelt	250	De Grand & Peck	50
Edward Minturn	100	South Presbyterian Church of Brooklyn	25
Frederick Marquand, of Southport, Conn.	100	James A. Cowing	25
W. S. Gilman	100	James B. Wright	25
John A. C. Gray	100	W. J. Sherwood	10
Richard Martin	50	Frothingham & Baylis	250
A Jerseyman	5	Cash	25
T. Y.	13	Horatio G. Stevens	25
Davis, Morris & Co.	50	B. B. Macy	25
George Elder	50	David Hoadley	25
Willy Wallach	25	Sackett, Belcher & Co.	100
Cary & Co.	200	Pinchot, Warren & Co.	50
Park Matthewson	25	James Hunter & Co.	100
C. A. Heckscher & Co.	200		

Total ... $5,074 71
Previously acknowledged ... 9,196 95
Total amount received to date ... $14,271 66

JONATHAN STURGES, Treasurer.
New-York, July 22, 1863.

CLASS OF 1853, YALE COLLEGE.—THE Decennial Meeting of this Class, will be held on WEDNESDAY, July 29, 1863, at the New-Haven Hotel. It is confidently expected that the meeting will be a success in every particular.
B. H. BABCOCK, T. W. SEYMOUR, A. L. TRAIN, Committee.

MARINE AND FIELD-GLASSES—AS USED in the United States Signal Department, at the lowest manufacturing prices, at the Optical Institute, corner of Broadway and Ann-st., under Barnum's Museum.

DEAFNESS
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,
CATARRH CURED
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG.
Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with his new Mode of Treatment." No. 816 Broadway, near 11th-st.

NEW TESTIMONY.

"NEW-YORK, May 2.
I was entirely deaf in my left ear, accompanied by a discharge. I placed myself under Dr. VON EISENBERG's care, who, by his great skill, restored me to perfect hearing, in the short space of a few minutes without giving me the slightest pain, and the discharge has ceased entirely. The Eustachian Tube, which was obliterated, is quite open, and I feel that the air-passage performs its functions. I am amply satisfied, and recommend every one suffering from impaired hearing to place themselves under the treatment of this eminent and successful physician.
THOMAS GRAHAM, No. 3[?] 6th-av."

"NEW-YORK, May 7, 1863.
I have great pleasure to testify to the skill of Dr. VON EISENBERG. I went into his office almost completely deaf, and came out with my perfect hearing. It is nearly twelve months since, and the hearing is perfect. The operation, which lasted two or three minutes in each of my ears, gave me no pain whatsoever. I, with confidence, recommend all sufferers to place themselves under Dr. VON EISENBERG's unsurpassing skill.
SAMUEL C. HUNT, No. 9 Meserole-av., Greenpoint, L. I."

No. 136 MADISON-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 6, 1863.
I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noises in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.
I consulted Dr. VON EISENBERG, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. VON EISENBERG to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain.
JOHN TAYLOR.

NEW-YORK, July 10, 1863.
This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. VON EISENBERG removed from her ear a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.
CARROLL J. POST, No. 30 South-st.

SIGHT RESTORED. JUNE 25, 1863.
My daughter brought me to Dr. VON EISENBERG almost completely blind in both eyes. I could not bear the pain nor the light. I am completely cured by Dr. VON EISENBERG, and called now to express my gratitude to the Doctor for his skill and unremitting attention, by which I recovered one of the most precious senses to me after being deprived of it for four years. It is only due to Dr. VON EISENBERG to state that I have tried several physicians in vain. I shall be happy to bear personal testimony to Dr. VON EISENBERG's unrivaled success to any lady or gentleman who will call on me.
HUGH GILLON, No. 76 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.
READ.
NEW-YORK, March 30, 1863.
"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured.
FREDERICK WEBER, No. 3[?] 4th-st.

OFFICE
816
BROADWAY.

THE GRAEFENBERG VEGETABLE PILLS, No. 139 William-st., New-York. Are the best in the world for family use, and for INDIGESTION—CONSTIPATION—HEADACHE—NERVOUSNESS—BILIOUSNESS—HEARTBURN—ACIDITY—NAUSEA—FLATULENCE—WANT OF APPETITE—DYSPEPSIA—LIVER COMPLAINT—GRIPINGS—FEVERS.
On account of their great mildness, and from the fact that they never gripe, nauseate, or leave the bowels in a constipated condition, the Graefenberg Pills will be found more pleasant than any others.
Price 25 cents per box. On the receipt of one dollar, four boxes will be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the country.
All orders for Graefenberg medicines should be addressed to J. F. BRIDGE, M. D., *Resident Physician Graefenberg Institute*, No. 139 William-st., New-York.
Dr. Bridge will consult with patients as above from 10 *A. M. to* 4 *P. M.*

PILES. DR. WITFIELD'S VEGETABLE PILLS Surpass all other remedies in the rapid and radical cure for Piles in every form and condition.
Let no one who suffers from this most distressing of all complaints neglect the opportunity to apply a remedy that has *never yet failed to cure*.
Price 50 cents per box. Sold by all the Druggists. Sent by mail to any address.
J. YOUNG, SOLE PROPRIETOR, No. 481 Broadway, N. Y.

BALLOU'S Patented French Yoke SHIRTS. Warranted to fit, and to be CHEAPER for the same qualities and make than those of any other Shirt House in this city. Circular containing drawings and prices sent free.
For sale by all the principal dealers throughout the United States.
BALLOU BROTHERS, 409 Broadway, New-York.

FLAX AND HEMP DRESSER. MALLORY & SANDFORD, Room No. 3 Harlem Railroad Building, have sold 77 of their machines since the 22d October last. This machine will save 120 pounds of dressed flax to the ton of straw more than any machine in use; can be driven by any of the horse-powers in use; does not require skilled labor to operate it. Send for Circular.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW NOVEL BY MRS. HENRY WOOD. PUBLISHED THIS DAY.
I. GERVASE CASTONEL; OR, THE SIX GRAY POWDERS. BY MRS. HENRY WOOD. Author of "East Lynne," "Mrs. Halliburton's Troubles," Etc. PRICE 25 CENTS.
"There is effective incident enough in this work to have been spread by a verbose writer into a book three times its present length. The character of the Surgeon, his peculiar criminal penchant, his imperturbable manner, are all made out in a few masterly pencil strokes; while the other personages of the written drama support the main actor on the scene effectively."—Times.
II. PARLOR TRICKS WITH CARDS. Containing Explanations of all the Tricks and Deceptions with Playing Cards ever invented, embracing Tricks with Cards performed by Skillful Manipulation and Sleight of Hand; by the aid of Memory, Mental Calculation, and the Peculiar Arrangement of the Cards; by the aid of Confederacy and Sheer Audacity, and Tricks Performed by the aid of Ingenious Apparatus and Prepared Cards. The whole illustrated and made plain and easy, with seventy engravings. By the author of the "Book of Riddles." Paper covers, price 30 cents. Bound in boards, with cloth back, price 38 cents.
III. BOOK OF RIDDLES AND FIVE HUNDRED HOME AMUSEMENTS, containing a choice and curious collection of Riddles, Charades, Enigmas, Rebuses, Anagrams, Transpositions, Conundrums, Amusing Puzzles, Queer Sleights, Recreations in Arithmetic, Fireside Games and Natural Magic, embracing Entertaining Amusements in Magnetism, Chemistry, Second Sight, and Simple Recreations in Science for Family and Social Pastime, illustrated with 60 engravings. By the author of "Fireside Games." Paper covers, price 30 cents. Bound in boards, with cloth back, price 38 cents.
IV. FRANK CONVERSE'S "OLD CREMONA" SONGSTER; containing "When this Cruel War is over," and a choice and popular collection of Banjo Songs, Stump Speeches, Sentimental Ballads, Comic Songs, Comic Quartettes, Walk Arounds, Songs and Dances, &c., &c., with Music to each Song, so that the tunes may be played upon any instrument. Compiled and arranged by FRANK B. CONVERSE. Price 12 cents.
V. THE LANIGAN'S BALL COMIC SONGSTER, Containing a choice collection of IRISH SONGS, DUTCH SONGS, BURLESQUE SPEECHES, SCRAPS OF FUN, and POPULAR COMIC SONGS, Including the famous Irish comic song of LANIGAN'S BALL. As sung by Tony Pastor, J. C. Stewart, T. L. Donnelly, W. J. Florence, Fred May, and other Comic Vocalists. PRICE ONE DIME.
Copies of the above books sent to any address in the United States free of postage. Send cash orders to DICK & FITZGERALD, No. 18 Ann-st., New-York.

A NEW NOVEL BY A LADY. D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway, PUBLISH THIS DAY: LIGHT. By HELEN MODET. 1 vol., 12mo. Cloth. $1 25.
"A new book by a new author is sufficient in itself to pique literary curiosity. This book will do more than gratify curiosity. There is about it a freshness of tone which would make us pronounce its author as unhackneyed in the ways of the world as in book-making, did not the variety of its characters, the intricacy of its plot, and the sprightliness and ease of its conversations indicate an acquaintance with the deep things of human nature and a social tact which we can scarcely believe belong to a novice. The purity of its sentiments and the excellent lesson taught in its pages give the book a claim to yet higher commendation."

D. A. & CO. HAVE JUST PUBLISHED:
WAR PICTURES OF THE SOUTH. By Col. B. Estvan. 1 vol. 12mo. $1 25.
WHAT TO EAT AND HOW TO COOK IT—Containing over One Thousand Receipts, systematically and practically arranged, to enable the housekeeper to prepare the most difficult or simpler dishes in the best manner. By PIERRE BLOT, late editor of the "Almanach Gastronomique," of Paris, and other gastronomical works. 1 vol. 12mo. $1.
A CRITICAL HISTORY OF FREE THOUGHT IN REFERENCE TO THE CHRISTIAN RELIGION. Eight Lectures preached before the University of Oxford in the year 1862. By ADAM STOREY FARRAR, M. A. 1 vol. 12mo. $2.
THE ANNUAL CYCLOPÆDIA AND REGISTER OF IMPORTANT EVENTS OF THE YEAR 1862. 1 vol. 8vo. Cloth, $3 50; Sh. op. $4; Half Morocco, $4 50.
MONEY. By CHARLES MORAN. 1 vol., 12mo. Cloth. $1 25.
THE HOLY WORD IN ITS OWN DEFENCE. An Answer to Colenso. 1 vol. 12mo. Cloth. $1 25.
A GLIMPSE OF THE WORLD. By Miss SEWELL, author of "Amy Herbert." 1 vol. 12mo. $1 25.
TWO PICTURES; OR, HOW WE SEE OURSELVES AND HOW THE WORLD SEES US. By MARIA J. McINTOSH. 1 vol. 12mo. $1 50.
THE HISTORICAL SHAKESPEARE. By Prof. Stowe. 1 vol. $1 50.
SENT FREE BY MAIL, PRE-PAID, ON RECEIPT OF THE PRICE.

A PRACTICAL AND USEFUL BOOK. NOW READY: MODEL LESSONS ON OBJECTS. BY E. A. SHELDON, Superintendent of Public Schools, Oswego, N. Y., Author of "Manual of Elementary Instruction," &c. Price $1 50.
The design of this work is to furnish a complete reference book for Teachers in giving "Object Lessons." It contains a number of lessons in each grade, together with a large list of Objects, with such qualities as are suitable to be developed in each Lesson, and such information on the various Objects referred to as will be of assistance to the Teacher. It presents a complete graduated course of Developing Exercises and Instruction in Object Lessons, and is designed as a companion volume to "Elementary Instruction," &c. &c.
THIRD EDITION. ELEMENTARY INSTRUCTION, BY E. A. SHELDON. Price $1 50.
CHARLES SCRIBNER, No. 124 Grand-st., New-York.

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW the effects of chloroform, read MEDICAL COMMON SENSE, a curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Contents-tables free, at the principal newspaper depots throughout the country, or of H. Warner, No. 1 Vesey-st., or of the author, Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

A GUIDE TO THE HUDSON RIVER AND ITS TRIBUTARIES. Muslin. Price 50c. A GUIDE TO LAKE GEORGE AND LAKE CHAMPLAIN. Muslin. Price 50c. A GUIDE TO SARATOGA, WHITE MOUNTAINS, CATSKILL MOUNTAINS, and other Summer Resorts. Muslin. Price 75 cents. A GUIDE TO NEW-YORK CITY AND NEIGHBORHOOD. Muslin. Price 75c. A GUIDE TO THE FALLS OF NIAGARA AND VICINITY. Muslin. Price 50c. Each book contains twelve beautifully colored engravings from photographs, with numerous descriptions. Can be had also in paper covers. Price 50c. For sale on the cars, steamboats and at the hotels at the watering-places, or will be mailed free, on receipt of price, by the Publishers. T. NELSON & SONS, No. 137 Grand-st., New-York.

THE HEPTAMERON—BY MARGARET, QUEEN OF NAVARRE.—Fully translated from a genuine copy of the original work—the richest treat to be found in French literature. Just published in a very neat volume of 540 pages, cloth gilt, with 12 pictorial illustrations, for $1 2[?]; or mailed, securely enveloped, $1 3[?]. CALVIN BLANCHARD, No. 3[?] Ann-st.

TO CONSCRIPTS.—BUY THE NEW SONG, "How are you Conscript?" Price 25 cents. For sale at all music-stores, or mailed, post paid, on receipt of the price, by HENRY TOLMAN & CO., No. 291 Washington-st., Boston.

MILITARY.

HEADQUARTERS 71ST REGT. N. G. S. N. Y., July 23, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS.—THE OFFICERS AND members of this regiment are hereby notified to appear at the armory, in fatigue uniform, on THURSDAY, July 23, 1863, at [?] o'clock M., for the purpose of being PAID. By Order, Col. BENJ. L. TRAFFORD. JOHN R. LIVERMORE, Adjutant.

CITIZENS OF THE 22D WARD.—ENROL in an independent military organization, for public protection. Headquarters corner of 4[?]th-st. and Broadway. Drill at 8 o'clock P. M. IRA O. MILLER, Secretary.

VETERAN ARTILLERY—BOUNTY $4[?]2—Men wanted for Co. G, Thirteenth regiment New-York artillery, Col. Wm. A. Howard. Apply to Capt. CHAS. J. SANDS, late of the Marine artillery corps, No. 3[?] Broadway.

DR. STERLING'S AMBROSIA Is a stimulating oily extract of roots, barks and herbs. It will cure all diseases of the scalp and itching of the head; entirely eradicates dandruff, prevents the hair from falling out, or from turning prematurely gray, causing it to grow thick and long. It is entirely different from all other preparations, and can be relied on.
PRICE $1 PER BOX, containing two bottles. DR. H. H. STERLING, Sole Proprietor, No. 483 BROADWAY, New-York. For sale by all Druggists.

ATKINSON'S PATENT ENAMELED STEEL COLLARS. Easily adjusted, look like linen, last a year; price 75 cents each, or 90 cents by mail, at the extensive Neck-tie and Collar Store of SMITH & BLAKE, No. 379 Broadway.

10,000 MUSKETS FOR SALE—FIRST-class. Apply to H. H. LEEDS & CO., No. 23 Nassau-st.

DRY GOODS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
WILL OFFER
DURING THE PRESENT WEEK,
AT EXTREMELY ATTRACTIVE PRICES,
the balance of their
RICH STOCK
OF
PLAIN AND FANCY DRESS SILKS,
GRENADINES, BAREGES, ORGANDIES,
JACONETS, MOHAIRS, ALPACAS,
LACES, EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY,
GLOVES, TRAVELING DRESS GOODS,
SHAWLS,
MANTILLAS, &c., &c.,
to many of which
LARGE ADDITIONS
have recently been made.
BROADWAY & 10TH-ST.

CHEAPEST SHIRT STORE IN THE UNITED STATES.

6:15

DOLLARS.

SIX SHIRTS, made of Wamsutta or Wooregan Muslin, which is equal in wear to New-York Mills Muslin, SIX FOR $15, and SIX FOR $18. SIX New-York Mills Muslin SHIRTS, with extra fine Linen Bosoms and Wristbands, (best Shirt made,) for $18. This is cheaper by $6 per dozen than any other house. Send for a Circular.
FREDERICK LEWIS, 655 Broadway.

MUSICAL.

BRADBURY'S NEW SCALE.
THE SUPERIORITY
of Mr. WM. B. BRADBURY'S NEW SCALE PIANO-FORTES, everywhere acknowledged, has created a demand for them unprecedented. To meet this demand he has doubled his manufacturing facilities. Every department of the business is under Mr. BRADBURY'S personal supervision. Every instrument fully warranted. Call or send for a circular at No. 427 Broome-st., corner of Crosby, one block east of Broadway, N. Y.
WM. B. BRADBURY.

STEINWAY & SONS'
GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.
The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical pianoforte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., New-York.

HAZLETON BROTHERS,
OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, New-York.
These Pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each piano. These instruments will be sold at prices to suit the times.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS,
No. 86 Walker-st., New-York.
All the stockholders being superior practical workmen this Company is able to
OFFER THEIR LARGE AND SPLENDID PIANOS
AT LOWER PRICES
THAN ANY OTHER FIRST-CLASS HOUSE.
Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

$225—HOLDER'S PIANOS—$500.
FOUR FIRST-PREMIUM MEDALS.
Wareroom, No. 106 Spring-st., under St. Nicholas.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS—The largest assortment in the City can be found at WATERS', No. 481 Broadway, at great bargains; 100 new and second-hand Pianos, Melodeons and Harmoniums to let, rent allowed if purchased as per agreement. Monthly payments received for the same. Cash paid for second-hand pianos and melodeons, or taken in exchange for new. Instruments tuned and repaired.

MASON & HAMLIN, SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED CABINET ORGANS, pronounced by artists THE BEST IN THE WORLD. (See written opinions of more than fifty of the most eminent organists of New-York, Boston, &c.) Prices, $70 to $500 each. Also, MELODEONS, $60 to $200. Warerooms, Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st., opposite Howard, N. Y. Address MASON BROTHERS.

MUSICAL.—A LADY WOULD LIKE A FEW more pupils to instruct on the piano and harp. Particular attention will be given to beginners. Terms moderate. Apply to 461 3d-av., between 33d and 34th sts.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.—Lost at the time of conflagration of the Negro Orphan Asylum on 5th-av. on the evening of the 13th inst., a GOLD HUNTING-CASE LEVER WATCH, of Frodsham's make, having white dial and steel hands. $100 reward will be paid the finder by his returning the same in good condition, and no questions asked, to the office of HEINEMANN & PAYSONS, No. 64 Pine-st.

LOST—CERTIFICATE NO. 4,476, FOR THREE shares of the capital stock of the Panama Railroad Company, dated 14th November, 1856, standing in the name of WM. B. RENSHAW. The public are cautioned against negotiating the same, application having been made for a new certificate.

FOUND—ON BROADWAY AND CHAMBERS-ST., Friday, 10th inst., an old PORTE-MONNAIE, containing a small sum, and a ferry commutation ticket. The owner can have it by proper description. Apply at No. 1,347 Broadway, before 8 A. M. or 6 P. M.

LOST OR STOLEN—A CERTIFICATE OF ERIE Railroad Common Stock for 50 shares, No. 7,581, in name of Dykers, Alstyne & Co. Parties are cautioned against receiving. TAYLOR BROTHERS, 76 Wall-st.

HORSES STRAYED ON THURSDAY EVENING—One bay and the sorrel horse from 117th-st., East River; no shoes on hind feet; rope halters. Any information thankfully received and a liberal reward paid, as above or at Metropolitan Hotel Stables, Prince and Crosby sts. W. W. LELAND.

OWNERS WANTED FOR THREE HORSES found astray by the Police. Inquire of the Property Clerk, No. 300 Mulberry-st.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

TO FAMILIES AND GROCERS.
THE BEST SOAP IN USE.
E. MORGAN'S SONS'

PEARL

MOTTLED SOAP.

This Soap is without doubt the best and cheapest in use. It is manufactured from the best materials; and being entirely free from any of those injurious substances so often found in soap, we do not hesitate to pronounce it unequaled for washing flannels and fine goods, or for family use of any kind. We have several other qualities of soaps which give the most unqualified satisfaction wherever used. Our house has been established upward of fifty years, and has a wide reputation for manufacturing only from the best materials.
GIVE THE PEARL MOTTLED SOAP A TRIAL.
ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS.
No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st.

SOMETHING NEW!
WHITE & MOORE'S
CELEBRATED
MALT COFFEE,
"As a substitute for coffee it is superior to anything now in use."—*Albany Evening Journal.*
"We advise all housekeepers to try it."—*Buffalo Daily Courier.*
"As a substitute it will prove wholesome and nutritious."—Dr. J. R. Chilton, analytical chemist.
Manufactured by WHITE & MOORE, Nos. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 Bleecker-st., Albany, N. Y.
S. W. MOFFAT, No. 182 Washington-st., Sole Agent for the City of New-York.
For sale by the following jobbers: BODINE & CO., Nos. 196 and 198 Chambers-st. COUSE & DeCAMP, No. 72 Cortlandt-st. J. T. WILSON, Nos. 169 and 171 Warren-st. GARBUTT, BLACK & HENDRICK, No. 168 and 170 Chambers-st. PLATT BRUSH, No. 282 Chambers-st. BUSCHMANN & BODEFELT, No. 325 Greenwich-st. HILL & ACKERMAN, No. 51 Murray-st. BUNN & REEDER, No. 98 Murray and No. 113 Warren-st. PUPKE, THURBER & CO., Nos. 173 and 175 Chambers-st. BELL & ELDRIDGE, No. 108 Merchants'-row. C. SCHNEIDER & CO., No. 178 Chambers-st.

SOLDIERS DISCHARGED FROM TWO years' regiments, who did not receive their bounty when paid, in consequence of not having served full time, can receive the same through SOMES, BROWN & CO., No. 2 Park-place.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.
PRIZE GOODS.
DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
By BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of orders of sale to me directed by Hon. Wm. Marvin, I will sell by public auction, from opposite Lamber's Stores, Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn,
ON SATURDAY, AUG. 1, 1863,
At 11 o'clock M., as follows:
40 Cases MATCHES.
4 Kegs POWDER.
19 Bbls. COARSE SALT.
550 Sacks SALT, cargoes of prize vessels L. Dudley, Maud, Hortense, Ranger, Relampago, Maggie Fulton, Handy, Clara, Juniper, Alligator, Gipsey, John Williams, Rosalie, Avon.
18 Bales COTTON from prize schooner KATE.
26 Bales COTTON from prize schooner BLAZER.
46 Bales COTTON from prize schooner STATESMEN.
5 Bales SEA ISLAND COTTON from prize schooner STATESMAN.
3 Half Bales COTTON from prize schooner STATESMAN.
1 Bale COTTON from prize schr. FIVE BROTHERS.
32 Bags COTTON from prize schooner SEA LION.
57 Bales COTTON from prize schooner "A Scow."
2 Bags PICKINGS from prize schooner "A Scow."
34 Bags COTTON from prize schr. JOHN WESLEY.
1 Bale SEA ISLAND from prize schr. CRAZY JANE.
2 Half Bales SEA ISLAND from prize schooner CRAZY JANE.
22 Bags SEA ISLAND from prize schr. CRAZY JANE.
1 Bale COTTON from prize schooner ISABELLA.
1 Bale COTTON from prize schooner RIPPLE.
2 Bales Old Bagging from prize schooner Ripple and Royal Yacht.
Also, immediately thereafter at Robbins' Southern Naval Store-yard, Brooklyn:
28 Bbls. TURPENTINE, cargo of prize schr. FROLIC.
3 Bbls. TURPENTINE, cargo of prize schooner CRAZY JANE.
3 Bbls. TURPENTINE, cargo of prize sloop MINNIE.
9 Bbls. TURPENTINE, cargo of prize schooner NEW-YEAR.
4 Bbls. TURPENTINE, cargo of prize sloop BRIGHT.
34 Bbls. TURPENTINE, cargo of prize sloop RAPID.
2 Bbls. TURPENTINE, cargo of prize schooner GEN. PRIM.
7 Bbls. TURPENTINE, cargo of prize schooner SEA LION.
Catalogues and samples of COTTON at the office of BENNER & BROWN, No. 113 Wall-st., New-York, the 31st inst.
JAMES C. CLAPP,
U. S. Marshal Southern District Florida.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE
OF
PRIZE PROPERTY.
DANIEL H. BURDETT, AUCTIONEER.
BY
BURDETT, JONES & CO.

BY VIRTUE OF ORDERS OF SALE DIRECTED TO me by Hon. William Marvin, Judge of the United States District Court for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
AT
WOODRUFF & ROBINSON'S STORES, BROOKLYN,
ON THURSDAY, JULY 30, 1863,
AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.,
5,500 PACKAGES OF PRIZE GOODS
from the following vessels:

ANNA,	HORTENSE,
ALABAMA,	LINNETT,
ASCENSION,	IDA,
ALLIGATOR,	JOHN WILLIAMS,
CLOTILDA,	MAGGIE FULTON,
CLARA,	MATTIE,
DOLPHIN,	ROSALIE,
L. DUDLEY,	RELAMPAGO,
DIANA,	THERESA No. 2,
EUGENIE,	JOE FLANNER,
EAGLE,	JUNIPER,
ELISHA BECKWITH,	NEPTUNE,
A. T. HODGE,	SEA BIRD.
HANDY,	

Consisting of as follows:
Axes, Aguardiente, Alum, Borax, Boots, Bonnets, Brandy, Brooms, Bale Rope, Blankets, Coffee, Cotton Cards, Cotton Shirting and Sheetings, Cordials, Claret, Champagne, Calf Skins, Candles, Copperas, Crockery, Cutlasses, Combs, Copper, Charts, Chronometers, Dry Goods, Dye Stuffs, Drugs and Medicines, Epsom Salts, Envelopes, Groceries, Gin, Hardware, Iron, (bar and rod,) Lead, Liquors, Letter Paper, Nails, Olive Oil, Pails, Percussion Caps, Pepper, Pins, Perfumery, Quicksilver, Quadrants, Rifles, Cigars, Shoes, Soda Ash, Sal Soda, Soda Caustic, Shot, Sardines, Salt, (fine and coarse,) Shovels, Spades, Sextants, Hickory, Crimean, Linen and Under-Shirts, Socks, (men's, women's and children's,) Sulphur, Twine, Tea, Tin and Tinware, &c., &c., &c.
Catalogues of sale will be ready on Monday, the 27th inst., at the office of BENNER & BROWN, No. 113 Wall-st.
The goods will be open for inspection two days before the sale.
JAMES C. CLAPP,
U. S. Marshal Southern District Florida.

COTTON, &c.
UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.
CARGO OF PRIZE-STEAMER VICTORY.
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, MASSACHUSETTS DISTRICT, } ss.
Boston, July 18, 1863.
Pursuant to an order of the District Court, on the 29th day of July, current, at 12 o'clock, M., The cargo of the PRIZE-STEAMER VICTORY, consisting of
311 Bales strict Middling Cotton.
209 Bales low Middling Cotton.
65 Bales Ordinary Cotton.
19 Bales Sea Island Cotton.
29 Bales Damaged Cotton.
49½ Bales Damaged Cotton.
33½ Bales Damaged Cotton.
1 Lot Cotton Pickings.
10 Boxes Tobacco.
1 Barrel Tar.
2 Barrels Resin.
41 Barrels Spirits Turpentine.
2 Kegs Spirits Turpentine.
Libeled in said Court in a cause of prize, and upon the recommendation of the Prize Commissioners and motion of the United States District-Attorney, ordered to be sold.
JOHN S. KEYES,
U. S. Marshal for Massachusetts District.
Catalogues ready on Thursday. Samples can be seen at B. S. Dewey's, No. 44 Water-st., and Packard & Freeman's, No. 50 Kilby-st.
W. HARRIS & CO., Auctioneers.

B. A. Chilton, Auctioneer.
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SALE OF
HIDES, TALLOW, PORK AND FLOUR.
Will be sold at public auction on FRIDAY, July 24, at 11 o'clock, at No. 17 Albany-st., by order of Capt. H. B. EATON, A. C. S. of Subsistence, U. S. A.:
870 Green Salted Hides.
42 Casks Tallow.
28 Half Casks Tallow.
Also, by order of Capt. H. E. ARNOLD,
4 Barrels Flour. } condemned.
3 Barrels Pork. }
Sale positive. Terms cash.

Joseph Hegeman, Auctioneer.
FRIDAY, JULY 24.
At 10 o'clock A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, Willoughby, corner of Pearl-st., Brooklyn.
REGULAR WEEKLY SALE—Comprising a general assortment of mahogany, walnut and painted parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, beds, mattresses, bedding, china, cutlery, engravings, carpets, oil-cloths, ranges, stoves, &c., &c.

Geo. G. Haydock, Auctioneer.
EARTHEN AND GLASSWARE—BY ROBERT HAYDOCK, THURSDAY, July 23, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 101 Liberty-st., on four months' credit: 8 crates common Ware, 100 cases Periere's French Glass, 600 packages American Glass, 150 packages Kerosene Chimneys.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED—IN A GENTEEL, QUIET private family, by a gentleman and wife, who will furnish their room or rooms; the location desired between 12th and 28th sts. and 4th and 6th avs. A permanent arrangement desirable. The best of references given and required. Address T. C., Box No. 176 *Times* Office.

AT NO. 176 EAST 14TH-ST.—A ROOM TO let to suit a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, on the second floor; a hall room on the third floor; the location is good, the house airy and pleasant; reference required.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD MAY BE OBTAINED at Bedford, L. I., on a small farm, within one hour's distance of the City, by Fulton or Atlantic-avenue cars, two fine, airy rooms, connecting on second floor, to let, with board. For particulars, apply at Mr. BAILEY'S, Nostrand-av., the last house south of Atlantic-av.; cars, or address M. H., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—AT A FARM-house in this State, distant from the City about one hour, for a gentleman, wife, a young lady, child, infant and servant. Address, stating location and terms, without which no notice will be taken, EDWARD, Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—BY A LADY, with an infant and nurse, on a farm in a healthy location, not far from the City. Terms moderate. Address S. B. R., No. 300 Bleecker-st., N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD, WITH FURNISHED rooms, can be had for gentlemen and their wives, also for single gentlemen, at Bloomfield, N. J. Call upon or address WM. CRUTTENDEN.

BOARD AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—SEVERAL large and pleasant rooms, with good board, convenient to the railroad depot. Can be obtained on application to D. ROSS at the store opposite the station.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THOMPSON'S ATLANTIC PAVILION, Highlands, N. J., is now open for the reception of visitors. The proprietor is happy to announce to his patrons that he has chartered the little steamer LAURA to connect with the steamboat J. D. BEERS on and after July 3, at Port Monmouth dock, that leaves foot of Murray-st. at 6½ A. M. and 4½ P. M. Take tickets on board the boat for the Highlands. Fare 50c.
J. J. THOMPSON, Proprietor.

THE RIVERSIDE HOUSE—RED BANK, Monmouth County, N. J., is now open for the reception of transient and permanent visitors. It is 1½ hours from foot of Murray-st., by steamer *J. D. Beers* and Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad, leaving daily except Sunday, at 6:15 and 10:40 A. M., and 4:15 P. M.
C. G. & W. A. FRENCH, Proprietors.

POWELTON HOUSE, NEWBURGH, N. Y., is now open for the season. Persons wishing pleasant rooms can be accommodated.
H. BLAKE, Proprietor.

FINANCIAL.

AGENCY OF THE
U. S. 5-20 YEAR 6 PER CENT LOAN.
OFFICE OF
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 WALL-ST., N. Y.
We are instructed to continue AS AGENTS to supply these Bonds AT PAR, interest in Gold, commencing at the time of subscription.
Orders accompanied by draft or current funds will receive prompt attention.
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS, AND DEALERS IN SECURITIES AND GOLD.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
Will continue to furnish
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
as long as issued by Government, at par and interest.
CHECKS ON CITY BANKS received in payment.
INTEREST on BONDS to commence on day of deposit.
CONSTANTLY ON HAND, for sale at market rates—
U. S. 6 PER CENT COUPON BONDS, of 1881,
U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS—Interest payable in Gold.
U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS—Interest payable in currency.
SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES.
VERMILYE & CO.

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF
U. S.
FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
NO. 38 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK.
It having been determined to extend the time for the issue of FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, we shall continue to act as agents and furnish the bonds as heretofore, at par, with interest commencing from date of subscription.
FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS, NO. 38 WALL-ST., N. Y.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
No. 40 Wall-st.,
BANKERS
and dealers in United States Government Securities of all Descriptions.
Maturing Certificates of Indebtedness collected promptly. The gold received for interest remitted, or accounted for, at the market price.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission.
Gold for duties at current rates.
Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

TO MILWAUKEE AND HORICON RAILROAD BONDHOLDERS.
The holders of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Milwaukee and Horicon Railroad Company, and of the Milwaukee City Bonds issued to said Company, are requested to call on RUSSELL SAGE, at No. 27 William-street, Room No. 5, to receive the new securities, to which they are entitled under the plan adopted for the foreclosure and sale of said Railroad.—JULY 22, 1863.
ROBERT BAYARD,
RUSSELL SAGE, } Committee.
WASHINGTON HUNT.

UNITED STATES CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
Maturing Certificates of Indebtedness collected, and returns made promptly.
The gold received for interest remitted, or accounted for at the market price in currency, at the option of holder.
KETCHUM, SON & CO.,
No. 40 Exchange-place.

ROBERT LOWDEN,
(Late of the firm of Johnson & Lowden,)
FOREIGN EXCHANGE BROKER,
No. 42 Pine-st.
CALIFORNIA COUPONS PURCHASED.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

EDWARD KING
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, No. 4 Hanover-st.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER OF 4TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST., New-York, July 16, 1863.
THIS COMPANY HAVE MADE ARrangements for the Consolidation of their entire debt, by the execution of a Mortgage on their entire road, including the City track, and by the creation of a Sinking Fund providing for its gradual extinguishment and ultimate payment. This Consolidated and Sinking Fund Mortgage is payable thirty years from 1st day of February last, with interest at six per cent per annum, payable semi-annually.
Holders of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company due August 1, 1864, or other Mortgage Bonds, may on or before the 1st day of August, 1863, exchange their Bonds for the Consolidated and Sinking Fund Mortgage Bonds.
Information or full particulars can be obtained from the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, the Trustees, or at this office.
WM. H. EMERSON,
Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER OF 4TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST., New-York, July 16, 1863.
THIS COMPANY WILL, ON THE FIRST day of August ensuing, pay off their unsecured Bonds as follows:
Bonds due Aug. 1, 1863.
Bonds due Feb. 1, 1861.
Dover Extension 6 per cent. Bonds due 1857, 1861.
Redemption Bonds due 1861, 1863.
Interest will cease on and after Aug. 1, 1863.
W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

MILWAUKEE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.—I am prepared to pay interest on the Income Bonds of the Milwaukee and Chicago Railroad Company to the 1st day of June, less Government tax, and to give in exchange for said bonds a coupon 2d mortgage bond, interest payable June and December, agreeable to vote of Board Directors, June, 1863. Holders will present their bonds at the offices of Messrs. Schuchardt & Gebhard, No. 31 Nassau-st. for the exchange and payment of interest. FREDERICK SCHUCHARDT,
Late Treasurer.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILWAY COMPANY.—We have opened Transfer Books for the transfer of stock of this Company in this City, at the office of Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 56 Wall-st.
Holders of stock certificate in the old Company must send them to A. S. DOWNS, Secretary of the Consolidated Company, for exchange.
FREDERICK SCHUCHARDT,
CHARLES L. FROST, } Committee.
JULIUS WADSWORTH,
New-York, July 23, 1863.

OFFICE OF NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 8, 1863.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Books of Subscription to the increased Capital of the NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY are now open at the office of the Company, No. 6 Wall-st., and will continue open until the 10th day of August next, at which date the books will be closed. By order.
R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD BOND INTEREST.—Interest on first Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due Aug. 1, will be paid at the Treasurer's office. The transfer books will be closed on and after July 22, until day of payment. C. C. CLARKE, Treasurer.

U. S. REVENUE STAMPS SOLD AT A DIScount of 2 to 4½ per cent., by
C. & G. WOODMAN, No. 33 Pine-st.
LAND WARRANTS purchased and for sale.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS ACCOUNTS cashed, bounties and pay of discharged soldiers paid.
SOMES, BROWN & CO.,
No. 2 Park-place, under Broadway Bank.

COUPONS OF SAN FRANCISCO CITY and California State Bonds bought on best terms or collected. All prime California Securities bought and sold on commission. WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., 70 Wall-st.

"ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.—Coupons on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation by
McANDREW & WANN, No. 12 Pine-st.

BILLS ON SAN FRANCISCO FOR SALE and credits available in Pacific States issued by
WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st.

CALIFORNIA AND WASHOE SILVER Mining Stocks bought and sold on commission by
WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, New-York, July 16, 1863.
TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., payable to shareholders on and after Aug. 1, free of Government tax.
The transfer books will be closed from 21st inst. to day of payment, inclusive.
F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 10 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 8, 1863.
DIVIDEND.—THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL Interest Dividend of Three and a half per cent. on the capital stock of this Company, has this day been declared, payable on demand.
D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

OFFICE NO. 70 WALL-STREET, New-York, July 1, 1863.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—BREVOORT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The directors of this company have this day declared its Semi-Annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand.
JOHN G. HAVILAND, Secretary.

OFFICE WILLIAMSBURGH GAS LIGHT CO., BROOKLYN, N. Y., July 18, 1863.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after MONDAY, July 20, next. The transfer books will be closed from date until July 21, 1863.
C. F. BLODGET, Secretary.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 11 WALL-ST., New-York, July 14, 1863.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE Per Cent., free from Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand.
WILLIAM M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, New-York, July 2, 1863.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
J. B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

FORTY-FIRST DIVIDEND
OF THE ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF NEW-YORK, No. 92 BROADWAY, JULY 6, 1863.
The Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Interest Dividend of 3½ per cent., payable on 15th inst. LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 187 WEST-ST., NEW-YORK, July 21, 1863.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a dividend from the earnings of the Road for six months, ending 30th June ultimo, of Three and One-Half per Cent. on the Preferred Stock, the Company assuming and paying the Government tax out of the undivided earnings belonging to the Preferred Stock account for the year ending Dec. 31, 1862.
Also a dividend of Three and One-Half per Cent. on the Common Capital Stock, free of the United States income tax; both payable at the Treasurer's office, Erie-place, on the 10th day of August next, to the registered holders of Stock at the closing of the books.
The transfer books of both Preferred and Common Stock will be closed at the close of business, on SATURDAY, the 25th day of July, and be reopened on the morning of TUESDAY, the 11th day of August.
HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, July 1, 1863.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE Illinois Central Railroad Company have this day declared a dividend of Two (2) per Cent., free from Government tax, upon all the shares and unexchanged bonds scrip standing in the names of holders on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 20th day of July instant, payable on and after the 1st day of August, upon all shares the calls upon which shall have been duly paid, and that the dividend upon the full-paid stock shall be a discharge of the interest payable thereon on the 1st day of January next and payable upon surrender of the coupons issued therefor.
The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the afternoon of the 20th to the morning of the 30th of July.
THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN COAL COMPANY, No. 26 Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway, NEW-YORK, July 21, 1863.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have declared a dividend, from the earnings of the company for six months ending 30th June ult., of Three Per Cent., free of the United States income tax, payable at the office of the company on or after the 11th day of August next, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.
The transfer books will be closed at the close of business on the 30th day of July, and be reopened on Tuesday, the 11th day of August.
G. P. LLOYD, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—The Trustees of this institution have directed that interest at the rate of SIX (6) PER CENT. per annum be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, July 20. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest the same as principal.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, CORNER OF 27TH-ST. AND 4TH-AV., TREASURER'S OFFICE, July 15, 1863.
A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS per share, (free from Government tax,) has this day been declared on the capital stock of the Company, payable on and after SATURDAY, Aug. 1. The transfer books will be closed from the 18th inst. to Aug. 1, inclusive. W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 68 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 8, 1863.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Five per Cent. has been declared, free of Government tax, payable on and after the 13th inst.
By order of the Board.
ANDREW J. SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 161 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 14, 1863.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, held at their office this day, a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. was declared, free from Government tax, payable on demand.
EDWARD KEMEYS, Secretary.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 135 Broadway, NEW-YORK, July 21, 1863.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. ON the Capital Stock of the Company has been declared this day, payable on demand.
JOHN McGEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE CO., No. 106 Broadway, corner of Pine-st.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) Per Cent. net, payable on demand.
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 7, 1863.

LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 18 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, July 15, 1863.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.
WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

ADRIATIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 Nassau-st., NEW-YORK, July 14, 1863.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) per Cent., payable on demand.
F. W. LEWIS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY has declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Three per Cent., payable to the New-York stockholders on and after MONDAY, July 13, at the Bank of America.

DIVIDEND.—THE BANK OF KENTUCKY HAS declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Three per Cent., payable to the New-York stockholders at the Bank of America, on and after MONDAY, July 13.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.
CORNER THIRD-AVENUE AND TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET.
CHARTERED 1854.
Six per cent. interest allowed.
DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE 20TH JULY, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3, also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
AUG'S F. LEE, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 Warren-st.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500.
OPEN DAILY, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.; also on MONDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 4 to 7 P. M.
N. B.—MONEY to LEND on BOND and MORTGAGE.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
WILLIAM M. PULLIS, } Vice-Presidents.
SILVANUS S. WARD, }
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily from 1 to 5 P. M.; Wednesdays and Saturdays from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest paid. Deposits made on or before Aug. 1, will draw interest from that date.
THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE
EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 170 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, June 26, 1863.
At the annual election, held 24th inst., at this office, the following gentlemen were elected Directors of the Company for the ensuing year:

JAMES VAN NORDEN,	A. M. BININGER,
WM. K. THORN,	EDMUND HURRY,
JOHN T. E. MAXWELL,	DANIEL B. PIERSON,
ED. C. JOHNSON,	CHAS. BUTTS,
SHELDON SMITH,	WM. P. COOLEDGE,
RICHARD F. CARMAN,	WM. L. LONGWORTH,
JOHN RANDALL,	RICHARD C. COMBES,
LEVI ONDERDONK,	THOMAS B. PECK,
ELISHA BROOKS,	JOHN H. FOWLES,
JOHN W. AMERMAN,	J. G. GOTTSBERGER, Jr.,
JAMES BUCHAN.	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board JAMES VAN NORDEN was unanimously reëlected President of the Company for the ensuing year.
RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WITH $500 WANTED IN A very desirable, well located and money-making dining saloon; all in good shape and condition, and one of the best chances for a man of small means.
SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 18 Pine-st.

HOTEL FOR SALE CHEAP—SUPERIOR LOcation, long lease at low rent, handsomely fitted up and furnished, and doing an excellent, money-making business. A rare chance.
SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 18 Pine-st.

A VALUABLE PATENT FOR SALE OF an extremely necessary and useful article, greatly needed, very cheaply made, sure in its operation and affording very large profits. A great thing.
SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 18 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A HOTEL OPPOSITE THE MAIN entrance to the Central Park; two bars, an ice-cream saloon and private supper room, well fitted up and doing a good business; long lease.
SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 18 Pine-street.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN GRADUATED as an architect and an engineer in one of the European Universities, wishes to be connected with an established engineer; he can give the best references. Address G. O. C., station D, New-York.

A PARTNER WANTED IN A FLOURING Mill, now established; must have a small amount of capital. Address, for four or five days, B., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—HARDWARE STORE OF LONG standing for sale. Apply to STITT & RUSTON, No. 199 Broadway.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED OF JOHN WELSH, born in County Cork, Ireland; was in Massachusetts seven years ago; believed to be in Missouri at present. Any information of his whereabouts will be gratefully received by his brother. Address WILLIAM WELSH, No. 57 Ross-st., New-York.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

LARGE BLACK HORSES, 16½ HANDS high, 5 and 6 years old, long tails, beautiful figures for carriage or coupé, well broken to harness, and of great endurance; perfectly sound. Price $800. Apply to W. BAILY LANG, No. 54 Cliff-st.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, July 21, 1863.
PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the undersigned until 4 o'clock P. M. on TUESDAY, the 28th instant, for supplying, for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn. To be delivered as early as practicable, bidders to state the time of deliveries.
20,000 pounds of SMOKED HAMS, cured in the best manner, canvased and packed in air-tight tierces with four iron hoops.
120,000 pounds FRESH BEEF, put up as for the Navy, in four-pound cans hermetically sealed, and packed in suitable wooden cases.
1,000 barrels of first quality extra superfine Southern, St. Louis, or other brands of FLOUR, suitable for keeping in a warm climate. The brands and place of manufacture to be stated in the bids, and whether in round or flat-hoop barrels. The barrels to be full head-lined and bungs sealed.
400,000 pounds of first quality extra superfine Southern, St. Louis, or other brands of FLOUR, suitable for keeping in a warm climate. The brands and place of manufacture to be stated in the bids. To be packed in fifty-pound cans of tin of good quality, hermetically sealed; cans to be packed in strong wooden cases, four in each.
100 barrels first quality kiln-dried CORN MEAL. The barrels to have two iron hoops and to be full head-lined.
1,000 bushels of the first quality NEW WHITE BEANS, well seasoned and dry—to be packed in good, bright, well-coopered flour barrels, to be full head-lined with green hickory.
75,000 pounds of prime RICE, in clean, good, stout oak barrels, like samples to be seen at this office.
50,000 pounds first quality No. 1 white flint corn HOMINY, in well-coopered, head-lined flour barrels.
100,000 pounds prime RIO COFFEE, to be packed in barrels, like samples to be seen at this office.
200,000 pounds prime RIO COFFEE, to be roasted, ground and packed in barrels, like samples to be seen at this office.
Barrels to be fully lined with strong paper.
Parties offering to furnish Coffee, either green or to be roasted, are required to send in full chop samples, in the green state, of all the Coffee they propose to furnish.
360,000 pounds of dry, light-yellow COFFEE SUGAR, or choice, dry raw SUGAR, barrels to be new, and of the best in use for the purpose, and to be full head-lined.
5,000 gallons of the best quality of PURE VINEGAR, made only from Cider or Whisky, free from all foreign acids and injurious substances, and of a uniform strength, the Whisky Vinegar taking thirty-five grains bicarbonate of potash to neutralize one ounce troy, the Cider Vinegar as near the same strength as may be; to be put up in half-barrels of 25 gallons capacity, like samples at this office. Each proposal must state distinctly the kind and quality of Vinegar offered.
20,000 pounds good hard SOAP, to be made only from good materials, free from clay, soluble glass or other adulteration, to have no unpleasant odor, to contain not more than twenty-five per cent of water, and to be well dried before being packed.
3,000 bushels of good, clean, dry, fine SALT, in strong, tight barrels and half-barrels, adapted to the purpose, with full head-lining; sixty pounds to the bushel.
20,000 pounds PEPPER (black.) Bidders will please state the variety of pepper, as Sumatra, Singapore, Penang, &c., furnishing samples, and also state the price per pound at which they will have it ground, put up in four-ounce papers, and packed in boxes containing twenty-five pounds.
25,000 pounds first quality DRIED APPLES, in strong, tight barrels.
1,000 pounds first quality DRIED PEACHES, in strong, tight half-barrels.
1,000 gallons mixed PICKLES, in ten-gallon kegs; each keg to contain six gallons medium-sized cucumbers, two gallons green peppers, and two gallons onions.
Separate proposals must be made for each article enumerated, and bidders may propose for the whole or any part of each.
Samples of all the articles, as well as of tins, packing-paper, &c., must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein. Samples of Flour, Corn-meal, Beans, Peas, Rice, Hominy, Tea, Sugar, Candles, Salt, Pepper and Dried Fruit must be in neat boxes of card-board or tin, fully labeled, *and not in paper parcels.*
Each bid must have a printed copy of this advertisement pasted at its head, and must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guaranty of two responsible names, as follows:
"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."
The seller's name, place of business and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with gross, tare and net weights, and shipping marks, to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated.
Certificates of inspection by professional packers or inspectors, *other than the party furnishing the provisions,* will be required for the same, certifying on the part of the seller their present quantity and condition. The same will also be examined and passed upon by Robert F. Getty, Inspector on the part of the United States.
The Flour will be inspected at the date of delivery, and compared with the retained samples, by Henry Shields, President of the Association of Flour Inspectors, whose certificate will be required.
All the stores will be carefully inspected before their delivery, and compared with the retained samples. Returns of weights, signed by a professional Public Weigher, must be furnished whenever required.
Payment, as heretofore, to be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.
Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.
Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."
A. B. EATON,
Colonel and A. C. G. S.

OFFICE CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 21, 1863.
SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED by the undersigned, for the following supplies, viz.:
Uniform Jackets, Lt. Artillery Privates;
Uniform Jackets, Cavalry Privates;
Trowsers, Foot;
Trowsers, Mounted;
Drawers, Canton Flannel;
Shirts, Gray Woolen;
Blankets, Woolen;
Blankets, Rubber Poncho Tents;
Blouses, Lined;
Blouses, Unlined;
Bootees, Pegged and Sewed;
Stockings;
Uniform Hats;
Haversacks;
Canteens, (complete;)
Camp Kettles;
Mess Pans;
Forage Caps;
Cap Covers;
Kerseys (standard;)
Thread, Dark Blue, Nos. 30 and 40;
Storm Flags;
Storm Halliards;
Regimental Colors;
Cavalry Standards;
Cavalry Guidons;
Basting Cotton;
Plaid Linseys;
Brown Drills, (standard;)
Each proposal must be accompanied by a guarantee signed by two responsible parties—(guarantors must sign their own names)—agreeing that the party making the proposal will enter into a contract, if the award is made to him, and the bids must state explicitly the quantity to be furnished and the time of delivery. In all cases samples must accompany the bid, unless it is distinctly stated that the proposal is on a standard regulation goods.
The supplies must be delivered in good, new packages, containing such quantities as may be directed, free of charge, at the United States Inspection Warehouses in this City.
Written contracts (of which this advertisement shall be made a part,) will be entered into with parties to whom awards are made, and bonds required of them, in sums equal to one-fourth the value of the goods contracted for.
The attention of bidders is called to the following extracts from the Act of Congress of July 17, 1862:
SEC. 14. And be it further enacted, That no contract or order, or any interest therein, shall be transferred by the party or parties to whom such contract or order may be given to any other party or parties, and that any such transfer shall cause the annulment of the contract or order transferred, so far as the United States are concerned; Provided, That all rights of action are hereby reserved to the United States, for any breach of such contract by the contracting party or parties.
SEC. 15. And be it further enacted, That any person who shall furnish supplies of any kind to the army or navy, shall be required to mark or distinguish the same, with the name or names of the contractors so furnishing said supplies, in such manner as the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy may respectively direct, and no supplies of any kind shall be received, unless so marked and distinguished.
SEC. 16. And be it further enacted, That whenever any contractor for Subsistence, Clothing and Ammunition, Munitions of War, and for every description of supplies for the Army and Navy of the United States, shall be found guilty by a Court-martial of fraud, or willful neglect of duty, he shall be punished by fine, imprisonment, or such other punishment as the Court-martial shall adjudge; and any person who shall contract to furnish supplies of any kind or description for the Army and Navy, he shall be deemed and taken as a part of the Land or Naval forces of the United States, for which he shall contract to furnish said supplies, and be subject to the rules and regulations for the Government of the Land and Naval forces of the United States.
Proposals will be received until SATURDAY, 12 o'clock noon, Aug. 1, 1863.
The right to reject any bids deemed unreasonable, is reserved.
Bids should be indorsed "Proposals for Clothing," and addressed to the undersigned.
By order, Col. THOS. SWORDS, A. Q. M. General.
C. W. MOULTON,
Captain and A. Q. M.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived by the City Treasurer, Newark, N. J., up to 3 o'clock on TUESDAY, the 28th inst., for the purchase of Thirty Newark City "Permanent Improvement Bonds" for One Thousand Dollars each, dated July 1, 1863, having twenty years to run, at Six Per Cent. per annum, with coupons attached, payable on the 1st of January and 1st of July of each year. The proposals should be addressed to the City Treasurer, and indorsed "Proposals for the City Loan."
CHAS. T. GRAY, City Treasurer.
NEWARK, N. J., July 16, 1863.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

No. 17 EXCHANGE-PLACE AND No. 19 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, July 20, 1863.
WE HAVE THIS DAY FORMED A COpartnership under the firm of GEO. H. PENDLETON & CO., for the purpose of conducting a stock commission business.
GEO. H. PENDLETON,
WM. H. PENDLETON.

PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—I HAVE, THIS day sold out all my interest in the firm of MURPHY, GRISWOLD & CO., to MURPHY & GRISWOLD, and they alone are authorized to sign the firm name in liquidation.
W. A. CHILDS.
NEW-YORK, July 21, 1863.

MR. GEO. EDGAR UNDERHILL IS THIS day admitted a partner in our firm.
NATH'L L. & GEO. GRISWOLD.
NEW YORK, July 1, 1863.

PROPOSALS.

CLOTHING AND CLOTHING MATERIALS.
NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING, July 8, 1863.
Separate proposals, sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Navy Clothing and Clothing Materials," will be received at this office until 3 o'clock P. M. on the 8th day of August next, for furnishing and delivering (on receiving forty days' notice) at each or either of the navy-yards at Charlestown, Massachusetts, and Brooklyn, New-York, (one-third at the former and two-thirds at the latter yard,) in such numbers and quantities, and at such times, as may be called for by the Chief of this Bureau, or by the commandants of the said navy-yards respectively, during the fiscal year ending on the 30th day of June, 1864, the numbers and quantities of the different articles specified in the following table viz.:

CLASS 1.—	Blue cloth pea jackets	12,000
CLASS 2.—	Blue cloth round jackets	4,000
CLASS 3.	Blue cloth trowsers	20,000
	Blue satinet trowsers	25,000
CLASS 4.—	Blue felt caps	40,000
CLASS 5.—	Blue flannel overshirts	60,000
CLASS 6.	Blue woolen knit undershirts	25,000
	Blue woolen knit drawers	25,000
CLASS 7.	Canvas duck trowsers	25,000
	Barnsley sheeting frocks	20,000
CLASS 8.—	Blue satinet, yards	150,000
CLASS 9.—	Blue flannel, yards	300,000
CLASS 10.	Barnsley sheeting, yards	100,000
	Canvas duck, yards	50,000
	Blue nankin, yards	25,000
CLASS 11.	Calfskin laced shoes, pairs	[illegible]
	Kipskin shoes, pairs	25,000
	Grained leather boots, pairs	10,000
CLASS 12.—	Woolen socks, pairs	60,000
CLASS 13.—	Mattresses, (with two covers for each)	12,000
CLASS 14.—	Blankets	25,000
CLASS 15.—	Black silk handkerchiefs	50,000

Offers may be made for one or more classes at the option of the bidder; but all the articles embraced in a class must be bid for.
Each class will be considered by itself, and the contract for that class will be awarded to the bidder whose proposals for the articles comprised in the class are lowest in the aggregate.
The cloth for the pea jackets shall be twilled pilot cloth, pure indigo blue, wool-dyed.
The felt caps shall be of felt cloth, dyed pure indigo blue, made of good wool only, and shall conform in the sizes, color, grade of wool, and in all other respects, to the samples deposited at the navy yards.
The cloth for blue cloth round jackets and trowsers shall be twilled, all wool, and pure indigo blue, wool-dyed.
The satinet must be 27 inches wide inside of list, with a heading to consist of not less than twelve white woolen threads at each end of the piece; must weigh not less than 9½ ounces per yard, to contain in each piece about 28 yards; the warp must be cotton, pure indigo blue, yarn-dyed; and the filling wool, pure indigo blue, wool-dyed. Each bale of 400 yards shall average nine and a half ounces to the yard, and no piece shall be below 9¼ ounces to the yard. The satinet trowsers must be made of material like the above. The broadcloth and satinet of which garments are made shall be well sponged before made up.
The flannel must be all wool, wool-dyed pure indigo blue, and twilled; must be in pieces of about 50 yards in length, 27 inches wide, weighing five and one-half ounces per yard, with a list on each edge of four white woolen threads, woven in the whole length of the piece. To be packed in bales of ten pieces; the pieces to be rolled separately *without* cloth boards; each bale to contain 500 yards and 172½ pounds flannel. No piece to have a less average weight than 5¼ ounces per yard.
The overshirts must be made of flannel like the above.
The woolen knit undershirts must be warp knit, all wool, best American fleece, indigo wool-dyed, made up entirely by hand, of two sizes—No. 1, 30 inches long, 42 inches round; No. 2, 31 inches long, 38 inches round—to weigh not less than 11¾ pounds per dozen, in all respects equal to samples.
The woolen knit drawers are to be all wool, best American fleece, indigo wool-dyed, warp stitch, of two sizes—No. 1, waist to measure round 38 inches, length 44 inches, 46 inches round the hip; No. 2, waist to measure round 36 inches, length 44 inches, 44 inches round the hip; waistband to be of strong twilled cotton, well sewed, and firmly attached to the body, to correspond in every respect with the sample.
The Barnsley sheeting must be free from cotton, 36 inches in width, weight, twelve ounces 31-100 per yard; texture, 4 by 4 to 1-10 inch.
The canvas duck must be free from cotton, 27 inches in width, and about 36 yards in the piece, double thread warp and filling; weight, eight ounces 20-100 per yard; texture, 9 by 10 to ¼ inch.
The shoes must be plainly stamped with the contractor's name, number of the shoe, and year when made. The sizes to be in the following proportions for each 100 pairs, unless otherwise ordered, viz.: 5 of No. 5, 17 of No. 6, 25 of No. 7, 25 of No. 8, 16 of No. 9, 7 of No. 10, and 5 of No. 11. They must be sewed with a square awl, and conform in all respects to the samples at the yard, and be delivered in good strong boxes, the tops of which to be securely fastened with screws, and each box to contain 25 pairs, in these proportions, viz.: 3 pairs of No. 5, with 17 of No. 6, 13 of No. 7, with 13 of No. 8, *or vice versa*, 16 of No. 9 with 7 of No. 10, and 3 of No. 11. The calfskin and kipskin shoes to be packed in separate boxes.
The boots must be of the best quality of oak tanned grain leather, sewed with a square awl, all the sewing and stitching to be done with the hand, to correspond with the sample in every respect, except that the sides shall be sewed with the hand, and not machine stitch, as on sample.
The woolen socks must be woven or knit, indigo wool-dyed, all wool, shall be well scoured, and in color and quality fully equal to sample.
The mattresses must weigh ten pounds, including ticking, which is to be cut 6 feet 6 inches in length and 31 inches wide. The covers must measure 77 inches in length and 29 inches in width. The hair, ticking and covers must conform to samples.
The nankin must be equal to the best blue American nankin, 26 inches wide, texture 5 threads by 6 threads to the 16th of an inch, dyed with *pure Bengal indigo.*
The blankets must weigh 6½ pounds per pair, and measure 58 by 78 inches each. A bale of 60 pairs must weigh 325 pounds, and no pair shall weigh less than 5 pounds 5 ounces. They must be made of clean wool, and each blanket must be marked "U. S. Navy," as in the sample.
The black silk handkerchiefs must be 31¼ by 31¼ inches, and weigh one ounce and twelve grains troy; texture, 14 by 25 to one-eighth of an inch.
Bidders for the above will specify whether the articles they propose to furnish are to be of the growth, production and manufacture of the United States, as a preference will be given to such.
A schedule of the three sizes for each 100 pieces of made-up clothing will be found with the samples at the respective yards; and all the above articles, including the necessary buttons, rings, &c., are to be fully equal in the quality, texture, color, weight, and finish of material, and conform in pattern, sizes and workmanship to said samples. The price must be uniform at all the stations.
All the above articles must be subject to such inspection at the place of delivery as the chief of this bureau may direct; and no article will be received that is not fully equal to the sample in every respect, and which does not conform to the stipulation and provisions of the contract to be made.
The whole must be delivered at the *risk* and expense of the contractor. Each box, and bale to be marked with the contractor's name. The inspecting officers to be appointed by the Navy Department.
The offers must distinguish the prices for each article mentioned in a class, and must be calculated to cover every expense attending the fulfillment of the contract, including the necessary buttons.
In case of failure on the part of the contractors to deliver the several articles which may be ordered from them, in proper time and of proper quality, the Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing shall be authorized to purchase or direct purchases to be made of what may be required to supply the deficiency, under the penalty to be expressed in the contract; the record of a requisition, or a duplicate copy thereof, at the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, or at either of the navy yards aforesaid, shall be evidence that such requisition has been made and received.
Two or more approved sureties in a sum equal to the estimated amount of the respective contracts will be required, and twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of all payments on account thereof as collateral security, and not in any event to be paid until it is in all respects complied with; and eighty per centum of the amount of all deliveries made will be paid by the navy agent within ten days after the warrants for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.
Bidders whose proposals shall be accepted (and none others) will be forthwith notified, and as early as practicable a contract will be transmitted to them for execution, which contract must be returned to the bureau within ten days, exclusive of the time required for the regular transmission of the mail.
A record, or duplicate of the letter informing a bidder of the acceptance of his proposal, will be deemed a notification thereof, within the meaning of the act of 1846, and his bid will be made and accepted in conformity with this understanding.
Every offer made must be accompanied (as directed in the act of Congress making appropriations for the naval service for 1846–47, approved 10th of August, 1846) by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within five days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the supplies proposed. The Bureau will not be obligated to consider any proposal unless accompanied by the guarantee required by law, and by satisfactory evidence that the bidder has the license required by act of Congress. The competency of the guarantee to be certified by the Navy Agent, District-Attorney, or the Collector of the customs.
Blank forms of proposals may be obtained on application to the Navy Agents at Portsmouth, N. H., Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and at this Bureau.
The attention of bidders is called to the samples and description of articles required, as, in the inspection before reception, a just, but rigid comparison will be made between the articles offered and the samples and contract, receiving none that fall below them; and their attention is also particularly directed to the joint resolution of 27th March, 1854, in addition to the act of 10th August, 1846.

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—ALEXANDER TAYLOR and HALSEY W. KNAPP, executors of the last will and testament of GEORGE W. MILLER, deceased, plaintiffs, *against* GEORGE COLYER, THOMAS DUGARD, HENRY A. BURR and WILLIAM H. RIGLEY, defendants.—In pursuance of the directions contained in the judgment made and entered in the above entitled action, on the thirteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, the undersigned, Murray Hoffman, the Referee named in, and appointed by said judgment, hereby notifies all creditors of the late firm of Colyer & Dugard, formerly doing business in the City of New-York, and all other persons interested in the property assigned by the said Colyer & Dugard to the defendants, Burr and Rigley, by assignment dated October third, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, to come in and exhibit their respective demands, before him, as such Referee, at his office, number thirty-two Pine-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of September, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three; and that such of said creditors as shall not so come in and prove their debts, on or before the day last mentioned, (or within such further time as may be allowed by said Referee or by the court,) will be excluded from the benefit of the judgment herein. The claims so exhibited should be verified by affidavit, and should specify the items and dates of all debits and credits, and the amount due as of the third day of October, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, also all subsequent credits and payments, if any, and the amount due and unpaid on the day of verification, with the interest thereon, and the period for which it is computed.
Dated at New-York, July 8, 1863.
MURRAY HOFFMAN, Referee.
GEO. F. SANFORD, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States and Notary—No. 3 Beekman-st., Nassau Bank—Room No. 8—second floor.

MEDICAL.

THE GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE. TEETH POSITIVELY EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN.

By the use of nitrous oxide gas. Dr. HOYT, Dentist, No. [illegible] Broadway, [illegible] has perfected the [illegible] of nitrous oxide to the extraction of teeth. For this purpose it is superior to chloroform, without the least risk of injury to the patient. [illegible] Teeth filled and artificial teeth inserted in his usual places. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed.

IMPORTANT—FOR THREE DOLLARS. Dr. C. BERT & CO. will send their specific for the sure cure of diseases brought on by [illegible] together with a receipt for its manufacture. Address Dr. C. BERT & CO., New-York.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the Hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for the cure of a private disease. In 20 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance wishing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full discerption of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send or write.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS. SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhea, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional Syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. N. B.—Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 100th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 5 Vesey-st. (Astor House) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. $1 Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., New-York.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired. Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Beware of bogus Dr. Hunters. The City is full of knaves, up to every trick to rob him of his great reputation as a skillful and reliable physician. No other office but No. 3 Division-st. Established in 1834. Eight separate rooms and a private entrance.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Regulator, or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disagree with the most delicate patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

DRS. DE FORREST AND BROOKS, NO. 131 Franklin-st., New-York, (near West Broadway,) may be successfully consulted by ladies and gentlemen, in all cases of a delicate nature, twenty years' practice in this branch of the profession; charge low. No lady or gentleman who may be afflicted should hesitate to at once call on them. Several private rooms.

ADVICE TO LADIES.—IN ALL CASES where infallible medicines are desired, or mode of treatment that never fails, call upon Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," who treats female complaints exclusively. Office No. 129 Liberty-st.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements and doctors, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain disease when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. That is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it, and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 10 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

BUILDING MATERIALS, &C.

SEASONED PINE LUMBER.

6,000,000 feet—comprising a complete assortment of all qualities and thickness, from ½ inch to 6 inches, and suitable for manufacturers, builders or shippers. Also, 10,000,000 feet this year's sawing, to arrive. 200,000 feet seasoned 1 inch black walnut.
H. W. SAGE & CO., foot East 23d-st.

WROUGHT IRON TILES FOR MALT-KILNS AND DRYING FLOORS.—The subscribers would inform maltsters, brewers, distillers and others, that he continues to manufacture "Stewart's Patent Wrought-Iron Tiles," (the best article in use.) Also, Perforated Flat Sheet-Iron Flooring, all sizes. False bottoms for Mash Tubs, plain and galvanized, &c. Circulars, with references, forwarded on application.
T. G. ARNOLD, No. 447 Broome-st., New-York, Second door west of Broadway.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE IN the City to purchase cheap and well-finished MANTELS is at A. KLABER'S Mantel Manufactory, No. 160 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Cut this out.

FURNITURE.

SCHOOL FURNITURE IN ALL ITS BRANCHES. Lecture-room and Sunday-school settees, &c. Manufactured by ROBERT PATON, No. 24 Grove-st., near Bleecker.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE OF warranted manufacture; also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 365 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

MACHINERY.

WATER WHEELS.—REYNOLDS' PATENT, the best Turbine in use. Models and drawings may be seen at our office, No. 122 Broadway, New-York.
TALCOTT & UNDERHILL.

YACHT FOR SALE.—A FINE YACHT OF about 16 tons; a fast sailer, well found, and in complete order. Will be sold low. Apply to
MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD. Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7¼. Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 1, 3½, 5, 6 and 7¼. N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—Trains will leave 26th-st. depot—For Albany—10:30 A. M., stopping at Williamsbridge, White Plains, Bedford, Croton Falls and stations north of Albany, connecting with the Central and Northern Railroad for Saratoga and all points north and west. For Croton Falls, 3:15 A. M.; For White Plains, 8:15, 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:15 and 5 P. M., and 6:15 P. M. from White st. depot. For Williamsbridge [illegible] 4:15 P. M. Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. For Dover Plains, 4 P. M., stopping at White Plains and stations north to Dover. Returning, leave Albany at 6:10 A. M., on arrival of Northern and Western trains, stopping at all stations from Chatham to Croton Falls, also Bedford, White Plains and Williamsbridge; Dover Plains, 5:50 A. M., stopping at all stations north of and at White Plains; Croton Falls, 5 P. M.; White Plains, 6:15, 7, 8:20 A. M., 4:15 P. M.; Williamsbridge, 6:30 A. M. Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. Sunday Excursion Trains at half fare. For Croton Falls, 8:15 A. M., stopping at all stations, except Yorkville; for Williamsbridge, 8:15, 11:30 A. M., 2 and 4:30 P. M., stopping at all stations; for White Plains, 6:30 P. M., stopping at all stations. Returning, leave White Plains, 6:10 A. M.; Williamsbridge, 6:45, 10:25 A. M., 12:40, 3:10, 5:40, 7 P. M. White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. Croton Falls, 4:00 P. M., stopping at all stations north of and at Williamsbridge.
JOHN BURCHILL, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—INCREASED accommodation.—Leave James-slip and foot of 34th-st., East River, at 8 A. M. for Greenport, stopping at all stations; and 3:30 P. M. for Jamaica, Mineola, Jerusalem and all stations east to Greenport. For Islip, 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset, 8 and 11 A. M., 4:30 and 6 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, 8 and 11 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 and 6 P. M. Sunday Excursion Train at 9:15 A. M. from 34th-st., stopping at all the stations to Yaphank, at excursion rates. Returning, leave Yaphank at 3:45 P. M. Jamaica Accommodation Train from New-York, at 6:30 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 10:25 A. M., and 3:25 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	10:55 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5:25 P. M., from 30th-st.
Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS: 7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo. 8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville. 10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo. 4 P. M.—Way, for Otisville, Newburgh and Warwick. 5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M.—Emigrant.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG BRANCH.—RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, June 15, 1863, the fast and favorite steamer J. D. BEERS (late JESSE HOYT) will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 6:15 A. M., 10:10 A. M. and 4:15 P. M., for Long Branch, Red Bank, Shrewsbury and intermediate stations. Returning leave Long Branch at 7:15 and 11:10 A. M. and 4 P. M. Passengers for Manchester, Tom's River, Barnegat and Mannahawken, will take 6:15 A. M. boat; or by taking the 10:10 A. M. boat go to Long Branch, remain there 2½ hours, and then proceed per express train to Camden and intermediate stations, arriving at Camden at 7:35 P. M.
B. S. SEYMOUR, Supt.

NORTHERN R. R. OF N. JERSEY.—TRAINS leave Jersey City for Piermont at 8:00 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:30 P. M. and 6:25 P. M. Saturdays only, 11:15 P. M.; for Monsey, 1:15 P. M. and 4:30 P. M.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For a sewer in William-street, from Pearl to Chambers streets; for a sewer in Essex-street, from Delancy to Rivington streets; for a sewer in Orchard-street, between Grand and Broome streets; for paving Forty-seventh-street, from Sixth to Seventh avenue, with trap-block pavement; for filling sunken lots on the block bounded by Second and Third avenues and Seventy-ninth and Eightieth streets; for flagging sidewalk on north side of Seventy-seventh-street, from [illegible] of Second-avenue, one hundred feet east; for building a receiving basin at the southwest corner of Congress and West Houston streets; for building a receiving basin at the southeast corner of Stanton and Forsyth streets.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of William-street, from Pearl to Chambers street, and those on the northerly side of Chambers-street, from Chatham-street to William-street, including Ward numbers thirty-eight, thirty-nine, forty and forty-one on Chatham-street. Also, all the lots, pieces and parcels of land situate on both sides of Essex-street, between Rivington and Delancy streets. Also, all the lots, pieces and parcels of land situate on both sides of Orchard-street, between Grand and Broome streets. Also, all the lots, pieces and parcels of land situate on both sides of Forty-seventh-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues. Also, the lots forming the entire block bounded by Second and Third avenues and Seventy-ninth and Eightieth streets.

Also, the lot at the northeasterly corner of Second-avenue and Twenty-seventh-street.

Also, all the lots, pieces or parcels of land situate on the westerly side of Congress-street, between King and West Houston streets.

Also, the lots situate on the easterly side of Forsyth-street, designated on the Assessor's map of the Ward by Ward numbers seven hundred and sixty-four to seven hundred and seventy, both inclusive, and Ward number one hundred and twenty-five, on Stanton-street.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, number thirty-two Chambers-street, basement, New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
CHARLES McNEILL, JACOB F. OAKLEY, WM. A. DOOLEY, } Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, July 14, 1863.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, July 9, 1863.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FIVE per cent. penalty will be added on the 1st day of August next on all unpaid water rents.
T. B. TAPPAN, Water Registrar.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend.
TERENCE FARLEY, JACOB M. LONG, JOHN D. OTTIWELL, Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.
GEO. A. JEREMIAH, TERENCE FARLEY, CHARLES H. HALL, Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS of the Board of Aldermen will meet every TUESDAY, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 1 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to such Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.
PETER MASTERSON, JOHN FOX, LEWIS R. RYERS, } Committee on Public Buildings.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet every day, until further notice, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee, are respectfully invited to attend.
Alderman TERENCE FARLEY,
Alderman PETER MITCHELL,
Alderman JOHN T. HENRY,
Alderman F. I. A. BOOLE,
Alderman JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Councilman WM. JOYCE,
Councilman SAMUEL WEBSTER,
Councilman JOHN McCONNELL,
Councilman ALEX. BRANDON,
Councilman JOHN C. HAVILAND.

THE COMMITTEE ON LAMPS AND GAS of the Board of Councilmen will meet EVERY WEDNESDAY at 1 o'clock P. M., until further notice, in room No. 5 City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.
ALEX. BRANDON, JAMES MURRAY, RICHARD O'BRIEN, } Committee on Lamps and Gas.

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen, will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock, P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.
PETER MASTERSON, GEO. A. JEREMIAH, CHAS. H. HALL, } Committee on Police.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee are invited to attend.
TERENCE FARLEY, JACOB M. LONG, PETER MASTERSON, Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.
JOHN McCOOL, PETER MITCHELL, LEWIS R. RYERS, Committee on Fire Department.

KNOW ALL MEN—THAT I, THEODORE F. ANDRUSS, of the City of Victoria, Hong Kong, China, have made, constituted and appointed WILLIAM E. MOTT, Esq., of the City of Newark, State of New-Jersey, U. S. A., my true and lawful attorney, and do hereby revoke and annul all former powers of attorney, by me granted to any person whatever.
Hong Kong, April 29, 1863. THEO. F. ANDRUSS.

SEWING MACHINES.

SEWING MACHINES TO RENT AND FOR SALE.—On monthly payments. Wheeler & Wilson's, Singer's, Finkle & Lyon's, Howe's, Wilcox & Gibb's, &c., at manufacturers' prices.
F. H. DIAMOND, No. 589 Broadway.

SHIPPING

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS. BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wed'y, July 22.
ASIA, Shannon, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 29.
PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wed'y, Aug. 5.
AFRICA, [illegible], leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 12.
SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'y, Aug. 19.
CANADA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 26.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $132 50
Second Cabin Passage 80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $112 50
Second Cabin Passage 65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board. The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor. For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

THE ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY. (GALWAY LINE.)

ADRIATIC, 1,200 Horse-power, 5,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
COLUMBIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
ANGLIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.

The magnificent Steamship ADRIATIC will sail from LIVERPOOL, via GALWAY, to NEW-YORK, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th of July, to be followed by the other steamers of the line every alternate Wednesday.

Rates of passage from Liverpool to New-York, payable in gold or its equivalent, in currency.
First Cabin $125
Second Cabin 85
Steerage 36

For passage, apply at the office of the Agents,
SABEL & SEARLE, No. 23 Broadway.
ELEAZER JONES, Manager.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer JURA, Capt. AITON, carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Quebec next SATURDAY, July 25.

Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $67 and $82. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

NEW-YORK AND WASHINGTON STEAMSHIP LINE.

SEMI-WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK, WASHINGTON and GEORGETOWN, D. C. Regular sailing days, SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M., from PIER NO. 15 EAST RIVER, foot of Wall-st. For freight or passage, apply to JAMES HAND, Agent, No. 117 Wall-st.
MORGAN & RHINEHART, Agents, Washington and Georgetown.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE.
CALIFORNIA VIA NICARAGUA. ON THURSDAY, July 23, AT NOON.
The steamer AMERICA will sail as above, Connecting with the steamer MOSES TAYLOR. For passage, apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON, No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The United States MAIL STEAMSHIP COLUMBIA, D. B. BARTON, Commander, Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 1, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for New-Orleans direct. All letters must pass through the Post-office. No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing. For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new side-wheel U. S. Mail Steamship EVENING STAR, W. R. BELL, Commander.
In consequence of the opening of the Mississippi River the EVENING STAR will sail for NEW-ORLEANS instead of HAVANA, on SATURDAY, [illegible] at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 37, N. R. For freight or passage apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 101 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The first-class Steamship LOCUST POINT, Carrying the U. S. Mails, Will leave Pier No. 9 North River, for New-Orleans direct, on THURSDAY, July 23, at 3 P. M. precisely. For freight or passage, having excellent accommodations, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

EDINBURGH .... Saturday .... July 25
CITY OF LONDON .... Saturday .... Aug. 1
CITY OF NEW-YORK .... Saturday .... Aug. 8

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency.
First cabin .... $80 | Steerage $32 50
First cabin to London .... 85 | Steerage to London 35 50
First cabin to Paris .... 95 | Steerage to Paris 40 50
First cabin to Hamburg .... 90 | Steerage to Hamburg 37 50

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $35. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE.—Passports from the Department of State furnished by A. C. WILLMARTH, U. S. Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st.

STEAMBOATS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
For WHITESTONE, BAYLIS DOCK, GREAT NECK, SANDS POINT, GLENCOVE, MOTT'S DOCK, GLENWOOD and ROSLYN.—On and after Wednesday, July [illegible], the steamer [illegible] ARROWSMITH, Capt. CHAS. POST, will leave Pier No. 24, East River, Peck-slip, EVERY AFTERNOON, (Sundays excepted,) at 4 o'clock for the above-named landings; returning, will leave Roslyn every morning at 6½ o'clock.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—THE LARGE and commodious steamer DANIEL DREW leaves from Jay-street pier every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY MORNINGS, at 7 o'clock, landing at 30th-st., Yonkers, Cozzens', West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson. Arriving at Albany in time to take the cars for Saratoga and the West; arriving in Saratoga 7 o'clock same evening. Returning—Leave Albany every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 8 o'clock A. M.

FOR SHREWSBURY, SANDY HOOK, HIGHlands, Fort Washington, Mount's & Brown's Docks, Fair Haven and Red Bank. On MONDAY, June 1, and every succeeding day, (Sundays excepted,) the steamer HELEN will leave Robinson-st. Pier at 8 A. M.; returning, will leave Red Bank at 2½ P. M. SUNDAY TRIPS.—On SUNDAY, May 31, and every succeeding Sunday, she will leave New-York, (same Pier,) at 7½ A. M. Returning, will leave Red Bank at 3 P. M., making the usual landings. The LAURA will connect for Pleasure Bay, Long Branch and Branchport.

DIRECT STEAMBOAT LINE FOR HARTford, connecting with railroad to Springfield, Northampton, Bellows Falls, Brattleboro', &c. Steamer GRANITE STATE leaves Peck-slip at 4 P. M., Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Steamer CITY OF HARTFORD leaves Peck-slip at 4 P. M., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. The Boats of this line are first-class Sound steamers, and are commanded by competent and experienced officers.
New-York, May 18, 1863.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT, SOUTHOLD, SAG HARBOR, &c.—Three trips per week. The steamer DONALDSON, Capt. W. S. HAVENS, having been thoroughly rebuilt and put in order, will, for the present, leave Pier No. 32 East River (James-slip,) on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock. Returning, leave Sag Harbor MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS, at 4 o'clock. For freight or passage apply on board, or of A. J. RICHARDSON, No. 160 Fulton-st.

FOR CATSKILL AND MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—Steamer THOMAS POWELL will leave foot of Franklin-st., TUESDAYS and THURSDAYS at 5 P. M., and SATURDAYS, at 3 P. M., landing at Malden, connecting with stages at Catskill to the Mountain House, [illegible] and Gilboa. Leaves Catskill for New-York on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 6 P. M.

FOR HUDSON AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—The steamer OREGON, Capt. U. F. KNOX, and steamer CONNECTICUT, Capt. F. M. POWERS, will leave EVERY DAY (Sundays excepted) at 6 o'clock, from foot of Harrison-st., North River. Connects with the Hudson and Boston and Western Railroads. Tickets may be obtained on board to Springfield and North Adams, and all intermediate places.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY.—THE NAUSHON leaves Christopher-st. at 9¼, 12¼, 3¼. Spring-st. at 9½, 12½, 3½. Dey-st. at 9¾, 12¾, 3¾. Morris-st. (Pier No. 4) 10, 1, 4. Lands at Fort Hamilton each way.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 28, East River daily, at 12 o'clock noon. Freight taken all day on the wharf, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, also the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamboat and Railroad Connection. The CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3¼ P. M. The Steamboat Train leaves the wharf at New-Haven on the arrival of the boat for all way stations. NIGHT LINE.—The ELM CITY leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, POUGHKEEPSIE AND RONDOUT.—Steamer MARY POWELL leaves pier foot of Jay-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, for Cold Spring, Cozzens' Dock, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, Milton, New-Hamburg, Poughkeepsie and Rondout.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable Protestant young woman, from the North of Ireland, as cook; excellent City reference; good cook of meat, poultry, baking and pastry; does part of the washing [illegible]. Can be seen for two days at No. 363 6th-av., corner of 19th-st., in the millinery store.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS, OR FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—A Scotch Protestant servant desires a situation in City or country; is a good cook, excellent washer and ironer; has no objection to do housework; has two years' reference from last employer. Call at No. 379 6th-av.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A REspectable woman, as a first-rate cook; would be willing to assist with the washing and ironing; has no objection to the country; the best of City reference. Call at No. 180 Elizabeth-st., cor. of Spring-st.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, situations by two respectable girls—one as cook, washer and ironer, and the other as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to the country. Call at No. 435 East 13th-st., for two days.

AS COOK OR GENERAL SERVANT.—Wanted, a situation, either in the City or country, as above, by a smart, capable girl; is obliging, economical and trustworthy; an excellent washer and ironer; willing, respectful and neat. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn. Best of references given.

AS COOK, &c.—A VERY COMPETENT WOman, with good references, wants a situation to cook and assist with washing; is a first-rate family cook, a good bread maker, &c. Inquire at No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A middle-aged Protestant woman as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; has no objection to light washing. Call at No. 12 West 27th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable woman, as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; is a good baker. Can be seen for two days at her present place, No. 94 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn; has the best of City reference.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as good plain cook, and to assist in washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days at No. 26 East 12th-st., in the milk depot.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and laundress, by a woman highly recommended; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., between Broadway and University-place, from 9 to 4 o'clock.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS, AND TO ASSIST IN WASHING AND IRONING.—A situation wanted, by a young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, and to assist in washing and ironing, in either country or City; good reference from last place. Apply at No. 159 27th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., first floor, front room, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress or to assist in washing and ironing; can give the best of references; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 98 West 19th-st. for two days.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A NEAT, tidy young woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as nurse, and sew for a lady and child; is quick at the needle; no objection to the country or a family who boards; wages $7. Call at 193 East 21st-st.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable Scotch girl, a situation as waitress in a private family; will assist with the washing and ironing; good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 606 2d-av., near 37th-st.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, tidy girl, a situation as regular waitress or thorough chambermaid, and to do fine washing; gives excellent City reference; wages, $7 per month; City or country. Call or address No. 132 East 21st-st., for two days.

TO EMPLOYERS OF FIRST-CLASS FEmale servants in City and country, hotels and boarding-houses, will please notice they can be well supplied with smart, competent and well recommended girls, Protestants and others, of all nations; American, English, French, Scotch and others, in every station of household work, ladies' maids and seamstresses, nurses, housekeepers and persons to travel. The patronage of employers is respectfully solicited. They will not be disappointed by favoring us with a call, at the Select Female Employment Agency, No. 111 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. A lady in attendance.

AT THE FIRST-CLASS SERVANTS' Institute and New-York Employment House, are always on hand good servants to suit all, and good places; also German, English, Scotch, American, Irish and Protestants, civil and capable. Also, small girls. Conducted by Mrs. FLOYD, corner 11th-st. and 6th-av.

MALES.

A GERMAN GENTLEMAN, WHOSE ENtire property was destroyed by the riot on Tuesday last, and who is therefore at present perfectly unable to support his rather large family, would like to find an opportunity to keep himself and his children from starvation. He has been a teacher in military schools in Prussia, in Latin and the modern languages, mathematics, English, and military sciences, as tactics, strategy, etc. Best references given. Address D. S., Box No. 138 Times Office.

AS GENERAL CLERK, &c.—WANTED, A situation as general clerk or light porter in any good mercantile business by an experienced man, who can give good reference. Address GENERAL CLERK, care of the Merchants' Clerks' Advertising Office, No. 131 Fulton-st.

AS CLERK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young man of 19 years of age, as clerk; has a full knowledge of keeping books; sober and industrious. Best of City references given. Call for or address J. F. STEEN, No. 244 East 23d-st.

AS SALESMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS salesman in a wool house or any mercantile business, or traveling salesman out West, by an experienced young man who can give A No. 1 reference. Address WOOL, care of the Merchants' Clerks' Advertising Office, No. 131 Fulton-st.

AS OVERSEER OR FOREMAN.—A SITUAtion is wanted on a gentleman's place, by a married man, with family of wife and one child; is a Protestant, and well recommended. Address immediately, FOREMAN, Box No. 200 Times Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a married man, 38 years of age; no incumbrance; well recommended; none but good and steady places sought for. Address GARDENER, Box 204 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a respectable Scotchman; can be highly recommended by the most respectable families in this City as groom and coachman; has had long experience in the old country and this. Any commands left with Mr. WATERS, saddler, corner of 13th-st. and Broadway, will be attended to; or address D. C., Box No. 213 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A SINGLE man, a situation in a private family; he would be found sober and honest, willing and obliging; he thoroughly understands all duties belonging to a coachman; also, general work. A note addressed M. S., Box No. 196 Times Office, from any part of the country, shall get immediate attention.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom, by a man of long experience in this City; thoroughly understands the proper care and treatment of carriages and horses; will be found civil, willing and obliging, and can produce first-class references. Address R. D., Box No. 208 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN, GARDENER, &c.—A smart, respectable, experienced young man wishes a situation as above; the best of reference given as to character, capacity, honesty, sobriety, &c.; is a careful driver. Can be seen at A. M. SEE'S, No. 13 4th-av.

AS COACHMAN.—A PROTESTANT SINGLE man wants employment as coachman in City or country; he perfectly understands it in every manner, where the Sabbath is observed, very much preferred; good reference given. Address C. M., Box No. 195 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION as coachman by a respectable single German; understands his business; can take care of a small garden; is honest, sober and industrious; has good references. Call at No. 14 Stanton-st., for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A situation wanted by a competent single Englishman as coachman and gardener; is willing to make himself useful; can do anything about a place for the City or country; good reference. Call at No. 149 Grand-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION as coachman, by a man who understands his business perfectly, in a private family; country preferred. Apply to JAMES FELEY, No. 64 Centre-st., up stairs.

THE OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATION was removed to No. 57 Greenwich-st., where both employers and laboring men will find it to their advantage to apply.

HELP WANTED

A HOUSE SERVANT.—WANTED, AN AMERIcan or German girl as house servant; must be a good cook, washer and ironer, and have first-class references. Apply at No. 236 Dean-st., Brooklyn.

A CUTTER.—WANTED, IN A MEN'S FURnishing goods house, a competent man as cutter and to take charge of the manufacturing department, neckties, &c. Address, with reference, Box No. 329 Post-office.

WANTED—AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT MAN to do general work about a gentleman's place, a few miles from the City. He can have a house to live in; good references required. Apply for two days at HENDERSON'S office, No. 13 Nassau-st.

WANTED—A STOUT IRISH OR GERMAN LAD as porter in a family grocery. One that is willing to make himself generally useful may apply to ALBRO & SMITH, No. 235 Bowery.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS VALET, TO GO with a merchant to Europe; salary liberal; a clerk for a steamboat. Apply to Mr. SPINK, No. 7 Chatham-square.

MRS. GREEN, OF NO. 930 BROADWAY, has a large number of the best situations for City and country, at highest wages, for Catholics and Protestants; 20 cooks do. Reliable help of every calling at her Agency of Employment.

AGENTS.—$10 MAPS FOR 25 CENTS. THE United States and Canadas, from surveys to 1863, mounted and varnished, with rollers, five feet, large, colored, in 2,600 counties, showing 300,000 towns, villages, post-offices and railroad stations; the whole engraved on steel, at a cost of $100,000 and two years' time, all for 25 cents. $10 a day to men or women. Printed instructions how to canvass will be sent to any agents. Send for sample copy before ordering largely. Money refunded if not satisfactory. Lloyd's Map of the Mississippi River, giving every man's plantation and name, same size and price, is ready.
J. T. LLOYD, No. 164 Broadway.

A SALESMAN.—A SALESMAN WANTED IN A manufacturing paper-hangings house to travel in the Northeastern States and provinces; must be a man of character and energy, and well acquainted with the ground and buyers in that section. Address, with name and reference, which will be held confidential, C, Box No. 3,346 Post-office.

A WET NURSE.—WANTED, A WET NURSE, with a fresh breast of milk. Apply immediately at No. 129 Macdougal-st., second door from 4th-st.

A COACHMAN—GARDENER.—WANTED, A coachman who is a gardener and manager of a small farm. They must thoroughly understand their business, and bring satisfactory recommendations. Apply to W. E. LANG, No. 54 Cliff-st., between the hours of 10 and 12.

A COACHMAN AND ASSISTANT GARDENER.—Wanted, a coachman and assistant gardener; he must be willing to make himself generally useful. Apply from 9 to 11 to JOHN TAYLOR, in the saloon, Broadway, corner of Franklin-st.

A COACHMAN.—COACHMAN WANTED TO GO into the country; one who understands the management of horses, and can give satisfactory references as to character and qualifications. Apply at No. 73 5th-av., on Thursday and Friday, from 10½ to 11½ in the morning.

$10 PER DAY NET PROFIT.—AGENTS wanted, for a light wholesale business. Send stamp for a circular to C. F. SHULTS, Troy, New-York.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

VALUABLE UNIMPROVED LANDS IN THE STATE OF NEW-YORK FOR SALE.—Well worthy the attention of capitalists. Forty thousand acres, located chiefly in Cattaraugus and Allegheny Counties, known formerly as part of the original Holland Land Company's purchase, and more recently as the Devereaux purchase. This property is offered as an entirety, or might be sold in townships. For full particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—NEAR UNION-SQUARE, THE very desirable property on the northwest corner of Irving-place and 14th-st., 26x103, with improvements. Well located for a first-class small hotel, being in the immediate vicinity of the Academy of Music, theatres, railroad and omnibus lines. For terms, &c., apply to
RIDLEY WATTS, Executor, No. 304 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE PLOT OF ground on Newtown Creek, recently occupied by the undersigned for an oil refinery. There is a fine chimney and boiler in perfect order, and bricks enough to rebuild a factory, a good water front and dock, and easy of access from the City by ferry and railroad in 20 minutes.
BEYE BROTHERS, No. 39 Broad-st.

A BEAUTIFUL FULL-SIZED HOUSE and lot to exchange for a farm within two or three hours of the City, and for one to suit will give an excellent trade and add some money.
SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 18 Pine-st.

CHEAP COTTAGE AND FURNITURE FOR SALE—No. 1 Philip's Row, (Skillman-st., north of Myrtle-av.,) Brooklyn; has 8 rooms, gas, &c.; yard full of fruit, close to cars, 15 minutes' walk from ferry. Price $3,500; terms easy. C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE—IN WILLIAMSBURGH, A NEAT two-story, basement and attic house, No. 10 Devoe-st., nine rooms and back stairs. Part cash; balance monthly if required. Apply to JOHN GEARE, No. 60 South 7th-st., Williamsburgh.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

ELEGANT ESTATE FOR SALE.—IN THE State of New-Jersey, a valuable country seat for sale, with 220 acres of land attached, one hour and a half from New-York, on high, commanding and level ground. The mansion has a frontage of about 140 feet, including wings, and is of the most commodious construction and of Grecian architecture. The hall is 20 feet wide for about 60 feet, intersected at right angles by another one of about 12 feet wide by 70 or 80 feet, opening into spacious drawing-rooms, library, office, dining-room, steward's and housekeeper's rooms, &c. Stairway, upper and lower halls, and lower and upper rooms, arranged and appropriate for a gentleman's residence on a liberal scale. Large lawn, and filled with forest trees of many years' growth. Water brought into the house; also, to supply a fountain in the forest lawn. Stables, barns and outbuildings on the most liberal plan. Beautiful site, cottage and lodge; costly hammered stone walls for 1,200 to 1,600 feet in front of the mansion. A mill of six-horse power on the place, for the purposes of the farm and family use, with all the improvements of milling machinery, fine bolting, &c. Fruits, shrubs and flowers in abundance; drives through all the meadows, lots and pastures; fields properly divided, fenced and gated. All in all, a grand old residence, accessible by railway and convenient to the City. A purchaser is invited, and further information given by
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT ON the Hudson River, 30 miles from the City, with 60 acres of land, all in timothy grass except garden. A good garden, with a great abundance of all kinds of the choicest fruits. Two cold graperies, over 200 feet long, containing all the most choice kinds of grapes, all in full bearing. A garden house under glass, 48x130 feet, containing all kinds of vegetables and fruits, viz.: peaches, pears, apricots, small fruits, &c. All the glass houses built on the most approved plans. Modern dwelling-house built of brick, 46x46 feet, with extension 30x18, with 18-inch hollow walls; basement under the entire house; 23 rooms above the basement; hot and cold water in the house; wash-tubs, &c.; stable 30x40, with two wings 18x30; barn 36x100; sheds 18x28, henery 30x30; farm-house, &c. All outbuildings well arranged and well watered, and economically worked. The situation is healthy, and the view of the Hudson not surpassed at any other place. The above will be sold at a bargain. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FURNISHED COTTAGE, WITH 3 acres of land, beautifully situated on the shore road, near Fort Hamilton, running to the low water mark, and commanding a splendid view of the Narrows, Lower Bay and the fortifications of the harbor. Summer-house, barn, poultry and ice houses in complete order. Good garden, with fruit trees, &c. Access by Hamilton-avenue cars every 15 minutes, and by steamboat only 35 minutes from the City. Apply to T. T. & C. W. CHURCH, near the fort.

TO LET—A TWO-STORY COTTAGE BUILT house, in Monroe-st., Flushing, containing seven rooms, with every convenience for a small genteel family; large garden, stocked with choice bearing fruit trees, etc.; situated within one block from the railroad depot. Rent $250; possession given about 1st of September. Apply to ANDREW SCOTT, near the premises, or E. LOWDEN, No. 8 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A BEAUTIFUL country residence, one hour from City Hall by rail or boat. The house is large and modern, with five acres of beautifully shaded and fruited land. It is four minutes' walk from depot and five minutes from the Sound. Inquire of J. S. CALDWELL, No. 24 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 26 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 40 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 6 P. M.

FOR SALE AT ORANGE, N. J.—ON THE mountain side, a place containing about 2½ acres, stocked with the choicest variety of fruit; fine house, with all the modern improvements, good barn, hennery, &c. Address, for particulars, C. H. W., Box No. 92 New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A desirable residence on the Bloomingdale road, consisting of dwelling, stable and about two acres of land, all in complete order. For particulars, apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A NEATLY FURnished cottage with beautiful large garden, 14 miles from New-York, near railroad station. For particulars, apply immediately at No. 160 Mott-st., between Grand and Broome sts.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE HOUSE, CARRIAGE house, good fruit and garden, 250 feet grape arbor, on Waverley-street, Hudson City, N. J., 20 minutes' walk from Hoboken Ferry. Inquire at No. 66 Charlton-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED COTTAGE IN NEW-Rochelle for the season or until 1st of April; pleasantly located within ten minutes of railroad depot. For particulars inquire of J. S. CALDWELL, New-Rochelle, or No. 24 Pine-st., New-York.

WANTED TO RENT OR LEASE, AN OUT of town residence, about an hour's distance from New-York, and convenient walking distance to station. Possession in September or October. Address, with description of premises and terms, A. T. MOORE, No. 118 Liberty-st.

FARMS.

STRAWBERRY FARMS—SUMMER FAMILY RETREAT—Thirty miles from New-York, within a drive of Long Branch and Shrewsbury watering places. Spacious apartments, delightful sands, romantic walks, good table and large hall, with music, are some of its attractions. $7 per week; children and servants half price. Address WARREN & LAW, Colts Neck Post-office, N. J., or call on Mr. MILLS, No. 317 6th-av. An adjoining cottage to rent for $100.

TO LET.

TO RENT—THE UPPER PART OF THE HOUSE No. 93 Henry-st. Rent $17 per month.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—Large first-class brown-stone three-story house, in one of the best localities in the city, all improvements. Apply to SANDFORD & CORNELL, No. 19 Court-st.

STEAM POWER.—SPLENDID ROOMS, WELL lighted, with steady power and complete conveniences, to let, at low rates, in the extensive new building in Delancy-st., between Mangin and Tompkins, one block from Grand-st. Inquire immediately of agent, on premises.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 22x12 feet. Inquire in office of the Agriculturist, No. 41 Park-row.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers, and Blank Book Dealers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD.
BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000. Billheads, $2 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 30 cents per 1,000, and labels 40 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 16 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
NEW AND MAGNIFICENT ATTRACTIONS.
The manager has great satisfaction in announcing an engagement with the DENIER BROTHERS, Tight Rope Dancers, Gymnasts and Pantomimists. JOHN DENIER performs the wonderful feat of walking the tight-rope from the stage to the gallery with a boy on his back, beside a variety of other EXTRAORDINARY FEATS OF DARING. They will perform EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING at 3 and 7½ o'clock.
As will also SANFORD'S ETHIOPIAN OPERA TROUPE, the best band of NEGRO MINSTRELS, DELINEATORS, and COMIC OPERATIC PERFORMERS, in the country.
To be seen at all hours, day and evening
A LIVING OURANG OUTANG, OR WILD MAN OF THE WOODS.
TWO LIVING TIGER CATS.
TWO MONSTER LIVING BOA CONSTRICTORS.
ROBERT HOUDIN'S WONDERFUL AUTOMATON WRITER.
THE LIGHTNING CALCULATOR.
A DOMESTIC CAT NURSING TWO MINKS.
The GRAND AQUARIA, Learned Seal, Sea Lion, Monster Bear, Living Anacondas, Wax Figures, &c.
Admission to all 25 cents. Children under 10, 15 cents.
SATURDAY NEXT, July 25,
BENEFIT OF SANFORD'S ETHIOPIAN OPERA TROUPE, with rich and rare attractions.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager .... MR. WM. WHEATLEY
THIS (Thursday) July 23, and EVERY EVENING until further notice, will be presented John Brougham's grand romantic Drama entitled the DUKE'S MOTTO, which has already achieved the GREATEST SUCCESS known to the American Stage, and bids fair to ATTRACT CROWDED AUDIENCES for weeks to come. It has already been witnessed by over 110,000 PERSONS.
The Drama will be produced with all its ORIGINAL MAGNIFICENCE and the same STERLING CAST, SPLENDID APPOINTMENTS, GORGEOUS SCENERY, and GRAND CORPS DE BALLET, which marked, in so decided a manner, the initial performances. The celebrated Irish comedian and vocalist MR. COLLINS, who has bought the sole right of representation of the Duke's Motto in America, will sustain his original character of CARRICKFERGUS, an Irish soldier of fortune, and sing two songs entitled "Wine, Bright Wine" and "While there's Life there's Hope."
MR. WM. WHEATLEY, having entirely recovered from his RECENT SEVERE INDISPOSITION, will appear in his incomparable character of CAPT. HENRI DE LAGARDERE, supported by Messrs.
L. R. Shewell, J. G. Burnett, J. W. Collier,
E. Lamb, C. Kingsland, F. Mordaunt,
Mme. Ponisi, Mrs. J. H. Allen,
Mrs. L. R. Shewell, her first appearance this season, the ENTIRE CORPS OF DRAMATIC ARTISTS attached to this establishment and NUMEROUS AUXILIARIES.
During the evening the Orchestra, under the direction of Mr. HARVEY B. DODWORTH, will perform choice selections of popular music.
Seats can be secured THREE DAYS IN ADVANCE.
The superior ventilation of the building renders it THE COOLEST SUMMER THEATRE in the country, while the SPACIOUS GARDEN, brilliantly illuminated with myriads of gas lights, affords a DELIGHTFUL PROMENADE during the entr'acts.
The performance commences at 8 and concludes at 10:45.

WINTER GARDEN.
Under the management of MISS EMILY THORNE and MR. MARK SMITH.
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS OF MR. FRANK WOOD'S NEW BURLESQUE on LEAH, THE FORSOOK, in which Mr. SETCHELL and THE COMEDY COMPANY will appear.
TO-NIGHT, and during the week, LEAH, THE FORSOOK.
And for the first time in seven years, the Comedy, in one act, of RIGHTS AND WRONGS OF WOMAN.
SATURDAY, July 25, Benefit of MISS EMILY THORNE.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on Sept. 23. Mrs. HOFFMAN will be at home after the 1st of September. Before that date, all applications by letter will be promptly answered.

MRS. MACAULAY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL, No. 263 Madison-av., Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then, letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY, Stamford, Conn., will reopen Sept. 9. For circulars containing full particulars, apply to Dr. WEISSE, (a Professor in the school,) No. 30 West 16th-st., or to the Principal. Reference, Rev. R. R. BOOTH, No. 101 9th-st., New-York.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE.—BRICK buildings; best sustained boarding seminary in the State. Fall Term, Aug. 20. Board and Common English 14 weeks for $40. Special arrangements for Ladies. Languages, Science, Music and Painting at low rates. Also, a complete Commercial College for young men. For catalogue address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, Fort Edward, New-York.
A teacher accompanies students from New-York.

BENJAMIN MASON'S COLLEGIATE AND MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, YONKERS, N. Y. For making Boys intelligent, healthy Christian Men. Circulars at No. 30 Nassau and No. 5?4 Broadway.

STAMFORD, CONN.—MISS TUCKER RECEIVES twenty young ladies to educate, assisted by German and French resident governesses, and by eminent professors from New-York. Pupils are received at any period. Refer also—Right Rev. John Williams, D. D., Assistant Bishop of Connecticut, Middletown, Conn.; Rev. W. Mitchell, Rector, Stamford, Conn., &c. For circulars, &c., apply to the Principal.

THE VACATIONS.—SPECIAL NOTICE.—[illegible] pupils commencing in [illegible] months will be received at a reduction of one-third from the regular charges for the full course, including double-entry bookkeeping, penmanship, and arithmetic. Separate rooms for ladies, and for private instruction.
OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, No. 7?0 Broadway.

MISS HAINES AND MADEMOISELLE DE JANON respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 10 Gramercy Park, WILL REOPEN THURSDAY, SEPT. 24.

THE BEST PLACE FOR YOUNG CHILDREN.—Home and school for pupils under thirteen; none older admitted; location delightful and healthy; instruction practical and attractive; $132 a year. Address, for a circular, Mr. E. H. WILCOX, No. 135 Fulton-st., New-York.

MRS. H. DANA WARD, SUCCESSOR TO MRS. GIBSON, begs to announce that the English and French Boarding and Day School, No. 40 Union-square, will be opened TUESDAY, Sept. 15. The same masters will be retained, and course of studies pursued.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fifty-first Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal.
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

THE FALL TERM OPENS AT COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY Aug. 21. Board, &c., with tuition in common English, $60 per 14 weeks. For catalogue address R. C. FLACK, A. M., Cooperstown, N. Y.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.—BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies, No. 16 East 24th-st., will reopen Sept. 23. C. H. GARDNER, Principal.

MRS. G. ANTHON CALLENDER'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 32 East 21st-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

TEACHERS.

A GRADUATE OF A NEW-ENGLAND College and of Andover Theological Seminary, who contemplates passing the coming year in Europe, is desirous of engaging as private tutor to some lad who may wish to go abroad. The best of references will be given. Address P. O., Box No. 155 Andover, Mass.

AS TEACHER.—A TEACHER OF EXPERIence, a graduate of a New-England College, desires a position as teacher of mathematics, natural science or classics. Satisfactory testimonials furnished; also City references. A City interview granted, if desired. Address ADVERTISER, Box No. 103 Middletown, Conn.

TEACHER WANTED.—AN AGREEABLE SITuation can be obtained to teach a family of boys and girls, by early application to THOMAS DERMOT, at No. 90 East Houston-st.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSION TO THE FISHING BANKS.—Steamer STATEN ISLANDER, Capt. J. O. PHILLIPS, will run to the Fishing Banks EVERY DAY, except SATURDAY. South 10th-st., Williamsburgh, 7 A. M.; Peck-slip, 7¼ A. M.; 24th-st., North River, at 6; Spring-st., 6½; Pier No. 3, foot of Morris-st., at 8. Fare for the excursion, 50 cents. Refreshments, bait, fishing-tackle, &c., furnished on board.

TO CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS—SIDE-wheel steamboats, and the barges Anna, Rhinebeck, and Lexington; also, Florida, and Conway's Plains at Valley Grove to let. Office, No. 363 West-st., corner Barrow.
HENRY MALLAN.

TO LET—FOR EXCURSIONS, STEAMER RIP VAN WINKLE, barges WILLIAM MYERS, MAYFLOWER and CLEVELAND, also Dudley's and Newark Bay Groves. Apply to W. & R. MYERS & CO., on board barges bulkhead between Vestry and Laight-sts.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Continued from First Page.

glad to know that it is so, and that if they cannot afford champagne to their brave prisoners, they at least show them the same polite attentions, and allow them the same latitude of visiting families in the neighborhood. It will be equally satisfactory to know that this lovely spirit of humanity and chivalry does not exist alone at Richmond, but among the chivalrous cut-throats of Missouri, Tennessee and Texas. The rebels hung Col. MONTGOMERY in Texas recently, and Col. DAVIS nearly escaped the same fate. If it be argued that these men were deserters, pray what is [illegible] himself? We feast their officers with liberty and champagne. Which code of etiquette is the right one our military authorities must determine; but, in the name of common sense, let the rule be uniform and reciprocal.

WISDOM IN NOT ASSAULTING PORT HUDSON.

After the two attempts made to reduce Port Hudson by a land assault, or rather the reconnoissances in force to that effect, on the 27th May and 14th June, Gen. BANKS showed great judgment and humanity in not attempting it again until he had fully invested the place by a series of irresistible approaches.

His wisdom in this matter is proved not only by the very difficult nature of the ground we found within the fortifications—full of deep and impenetrable ravines, where a very small force could oppose a large one, but by the testimony of GARDNER himself. It is really pleasurable to look back now and see how much blood has been saved that have been anxiously [illegible].

Gen. GARDNER says (and I give you this as no idle gossip, but I know it to be so)—that Vicksburgh only made a difference to him of three days. That he had made up his mind to surrender at the expiration of that time, and that any serious demonstration would have brought out a flag at any moment. We learn from this, that the glory of Port Hudson is not to be hidden in the larger but fuller one of Vicksburgh; but must stand upon its own intrinsic individuality; a result of certain irresistible combination, and not the mere sequence of a previous disaster to the rebels.

Gen. GARDNER also says that the very day our lines closed in on him—May 24—brought him, by a courier who came through safely, a positive *order from Gen. Johnston to evacuate the post.* This shows the wonderful rapidity and dexterity with which Gen. BANKS wheeled his army round from Alexandria and Baton Rouge upon the unsuspecting rebel Chief, and should never be lost sight of in forming a fair estimate of this very brilliant military movement.

Two grand things are taught us by both Vicksburgh and Port Hudson—(so like in their aim, details and results, that Col. SMITH, of Gen. GRANT's Staff, while riding along our entrenchments, said he could not help "fancying he was at Vicksburgh")—and these are: First, that there is nothing like dash and determined, rapid *aggressive* movement against the enemy we are contending with; and second, that there is no hole now in which he can hide himself, from which we cannot—with time and proper appliances—dislodge him, as surely as a ferret upon the track of a rat.

THE FLEET.

This great arm of our service, which has hitherto reaped the far greater share of glory in positive successes, and which, on the first grand attack upon Port Hudson, had the honor all to itself, cannot on this last occasion claim but a secondary part. The army has really done the work; aided by the navy, of course, to some extent, but not *materially.*

Owing to the excessive fall in the river, which left Port Hudson perched high upon its impregnable cliffs, the cannonading from the fleet did little more than bother and harass them with perpetual noise; but causing—so they all declare—very little damage. It was the terrific potency of our *land* batteries they dreaded; the horrible skirmishers and sharpshooters who, night and day, were perpetually popping away at every head that showed itself at the breastworks during the entire week; and—worse than all—it was that notice cutting him off from all supplies and communication—literally walling them in by fire—which brought them to at last.

Still, we must not forget that in this work on land the sailors took a very important part. The marine battery, directed by Lieut. TERRY, of the *Richmond*,—the same who so conspicuously distinguished himself in the grand attack upon Port Hudson—and the gallant crew under him, did their work so effectively, soon after they began, that they had no gun to stand against them.

At this juncture came out Gen. BANKS' call for a storming party of 1,000. Lieut. TERRY was among the foremost of the volunteers. Owing, however, to the assault being delayed, and Capt. ALDEN, of the *Richmond*, having left on account of ill-health, Lieut. TERRY was commanded to return to his vessel. Though disappointed in his aim, his bravery was none the less conspicuous.

REBEL NOTIONS OF INVINCIBILITY.

Nothing can be more amusing than the notion the rebels seem to have of their utter invincibility. I mentioned before how my quondam friend, the Captain, said he did not believe, even *then*, that Vicksburgh had capitulated. Another amusing instance came to my knowledge. News having reached us on the 7th inst. of the fall of Vicksburgh, Col. NELSON, commanding the colored regiment on our right, received official intelligence of the same from his commander, Gen. GROVER.

It appears that Col. NELSON's approaches upon the enemy had got so very close—only twenty feet apart—that, by mutual concession, they had stopped the murderous work of perpetually shooting at each other, and the officers and men used to come out from the opposite sides and have quite a pleasant confab. This had gone on for three days, hourly expecting the order for an assault.

When NELSON got his delightful information, happening to meet a rebel Colonel, he told him the fact and showed him the document. "I'm not a betting man," said the Colonel, "and don't know that you are, but I will bet you an even hundred that this is not so."

"Done" said NELSON; "I have not $100 with me, but here is my gold watch as a stake." The watch and the $100 were put into the hands of another rebel officer and taken into Port Hudson; and this before there was any symptoms of GARDNER's surrender! Col. VAN PETTEN, one of the storming party, happening to come up with a similar notice to NELSON's in his pocket, the rebel Colonel seemed inclined to back out of his bet, but Col. NELSON held him to it, and has, since the surrender of Port Hudson, received back his watch and the hundred dollars, in Confederate notes—worth nothing to him, of course, but little pictorial mementoes of a curious event of the war. I have no doubt whatever that it was this little sporting transaction which first gave GARDNER an inkling of his position, and led to the correspondence which terminated in a capitulation of the place.

NEGRO PRISONERS.

One more point and I close my remarks about the capitulation of Port Hudson. I am sorry to say that rumors are afloat, borne out, unfortunately, too strongly by facts, that our colored soldiers who have fallen into the hands of the rebels have not received the treatment recognized by civilized nations. In other words, *we could find no negro prisoners in Port Hudson, and there were none in the hospital.* The simple question is—*Where are they?* I leave each one to draw his own conclusion, merely saying that I consider this a matter fully warranting the investigation of our authorities. NEMO.

Tribulations of a Correspondent—Pertinacity of the Rebels—Sharp Encounter—Reinforcements Needed—Arrival at New-Orleans—All Quiet on the River—Diabolical Plot among the French Population.

DONALDSONVILLE, ON THE MISSISSIPPI, Monday, July 13, 1863.

Correspondents, now and then, find themselves in what is technically called a "fix," but I venture to say that never did any one find himself in so helpless and vexatious a predicament as I have been enduring here, from the afternoon of the 9th to the evening of this day, the 13th!

On the morning of the 10th—very early—we broke up camp at Gen. AUGUR's—indeed, everywhere—and I bade adieu to that grand and beautiful old forest, where I had spent so many nights of sleepless speculation, and every twig of which seems to have daguerreotyped itself upon one's memory.

Gen. AUGUR had been very ill and confined to his couch for several days. A small tugboat, the *Ida*, had been detailed expressly to convey him to Baton Rouge; and so, after taking another tour of observation, on horseback, among the rebel works, I gladly availed myself of the General's kind permission to accompany him as far as Baton Rouge, where I felt sure of finding some other immediate conveyance to New-Orleans, but on arriving at Baton Rouge, to my horror I found not a single plank afloat there except the rickety old wharf-boat! The whole day passed and the night—finding me a prisoner.

On the afternoon of the next day, the 11th, I jumped on board the *St. Maurice*, bound only to Donaldsonville—but that being about midway between Baton Rouge and New-Orleans, I thought it best to be that much further toward my destination.

Here have I been ever since, watching hour by hour, night and day, for anything going down the river, but not one has yet arrived, although any number passing up the river; and not even a washtub have to charter for the run of 90 miles. You can imagine the state of one's feelings, with your full accounts of the Port Hudson surrender, dated the 8th, in my pocket—not knowing if any of your "Compatriots" have fortunately slipped through in time for any vessel bound Northward—and thinking if the Quartermaster would keep us prisoners here a week longer!

PERTINACITY OF THE REBELS.

I had hoped that having arrived at the grand climax of our romance—the taking of Port Hudson—all that would be left to record would be simply the summary dismissal of all the remaining petty characters—the Taylor, the Smith, &c.—in regular novel fashion. But the rebels about here—impotent as they must know themselves to be, to effect any ultimate good to themselves by the further effusion of blood—don't seem inclined to be put on the shelf so easily.

You have doubtless learned, from your New-Orleans correspondent, all the depredations they have been committing of late, from Brashear City to within 25 miles of New-Orleans itself. Of course Gen. BANKS, with his hands full of Port Hudson, could not have been expected to turn the immediate attention to these marauding gentry which their insolence required.

No sooner, however, had Port Hudson fallen, than the General—without losing one hour—put his forces in motion. The smoke of the last gun saluting our flag had scarcely rolled away, before troops were seen marching down the rocky defiles and swarming upon the decks of the transports, to be conveyed to other fields of action. Among those immediately transported here, and whom we found on our arrival, were the brigades of WEITZEL, PAINE, DUDLEY and GROVER, all under command of Brig.-Gen. GROVER.

SHARP ENCOUNTER.

They had not long to wait before coming in contact with the enemy. Ever since their arrival here our pickets have had more or less of trouble from them, but to-day the opposing forces had quite a serious encounter. From early morning desultory firing was heard in the distance, but toward noon the cannonading became quite brisk and formidable, accompanied by volleys of musketry which sounded as if some important action were going on.

From all I could glean of the matter, it appears that our forces had gone forward, with no opposition, to about three and a half miles beyond Donaldsonville. They consisted of DUDLEY's brigade, with PAINE's brigade in support, on the right side of the bayou, with the First Maine battery and the Sixth Massachusetts (CARRUTH's) battery. MORGAN's, BIRGE's and KIMBALL's brigades, of GROVER's division, were on the left bank—their artillery not yet arrived from Port Hudson; while WEITZEL's brigade, under Col. MERRITT, of the Seventy-fifth New-York, were in reserve on the left bank.

How the engagement began I know not; but it appears that a portion of Col. DUDLEY's forces got outflanked in a large cornfield, where, after a very murderous fire, our men had to withdraw. The casualties were numerous, and I send you 63 names which I gleaned at the hospital before coming away, others having been brought in afterward. We also lost three pieces of cannon. Except as far as our losses are concerned—in dead and wounded, I mean—I am inclined to attach no importance to the matter.

I have just had the pleasure of meeting the gallant Gen. WEITZEL, a man who knows more of this part of the country, has had more to do with it, and understands the calibre of the foe he has to meet, better perhaps than any other man in the whole army. He has no more doubt of speedily sweeping the rebels out of this whole section of country than a vermin destroyer has in the efficacy of the powder he is about to sprinkle among his pests. "But we must do it leisurely and coolly," says the General. "Had I twenty thousand men to move against them now, I would not wish to do so, for they would run faster than I could overtake, and so get away among their bayous; but let our gunboats have time to get round and shut them in, and I'll bag the whole crowd of them."

No, you need have no disquiet about anything going on here now. For a while yet, some bands of hungry rascals may pounce, here or there, upon some carelessly exposed position, and steal what stores they can; or infernal villains may continue, now and then, their horrid work of firing into defenceless transports—regardless of murdering defenceless women and children—and will so continue until our sleepy authorities choose to recognize them as *felons*, not *soldiers*, and string them up by dozens on the river side;—but beyond this, the whole thing is played out. Rebellion is completely chop-fallen down here, and the day which saw us enter Port Hudson saw the State of Louisiana signed, sealed, and delivered over to the paternal care of good old Uncle Sam.

REINFORCEMENTS NEEDED.

But while we know the gallantry of our troops and how far we can depend upon them, you must remember that we cannot hold the State of Louisiana without troops. Gen. BANKS can make his few little loaves and fishes go as far as most men, but the Government has no right to be setting him to perform miracles with them. Not only are we being depleted of the nine months' men, but let us not tempt Providence by counting too much that the immunity from disease with which He has blessed us so far will be continued forever.

Do the authorities ever pause to think of what our position would be, if an epidemic were to break out in our army? And do they know the danger of such an occurrence happening? Said an eminent Surgeon to Gen. AUGUR, in my hearing: "In the second or third year of service in this climate, we may safely count that out of 10,000 men, 5,000 could not be found fit for duty!"

How then are we to hold our acquisitions down here? By the easiest process in the world: by *garrisoning every post, as fast as we seize it, by* BLACK *sabers*, while our white soldiers are removed to climates more congenial and wholesome for them. Had the time we have spent in smothering down the absurd prejudices against the negroes, and stupidly arguing whether they could fight or not, been zealously spent in *recruiting them and putting muskets into their hands*, who is to convince that we should not have had force sufficient to hold Brashear from the enemy, as well as the whole country recently overrun by Gen. BANKS, but now to be reconquered? That Gen. BANKS is fully alive to the vast importance of this question nobody doubts; but if every one knew as well as those do who have an inside peep into the construction of our armies what a vast amount of unreasoning and ridiculous prejudice a commanding General has to overcome in his subordinates, the wonder would be, not that Gen. BANKS has not done more, but that he has been able to do *anything at all* toward organizing the colored regiments, upon which our strength down here will be ultimately found to depend almost entirely.

Half-past Eleven P. M.—There goes the whistle of a steamboat coming down the river. Thank God, it turns out to be the *Zephyr*, bringing down 98 rebel officers, prisoners from Port Hudson. Through the kindness of the officer in charge I am enabled to get on board, and am now on my way to New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, July 15—10 P. M.

To my unspeakable delight, I found on arriving here that no vessel had left for the North since full accounts could have come here about the surrender of Port Hudson. In spite of my mishaps, therefore, the TIMES will come out as well as its neighbors.

ALL QUIET ON THE RIVER.

From a friend of mine just come in from Port Hudson, I learned that all is quiet up the river. The enemy have made no further demonstration at Donaldsonville, and have given over firing at the transports coming down. The impression is that they are studying now how to skedaddle, and our people are busy in seeing how to block their game. MACK's famous battery came down yesterday, and the Thirty-first Massachusetts and One Hundred and Fifty-sixth New-York. If our gunboats can now only manage to stop them at Brashear City, we shall bag the whole lot of them.

DIABOLICAL PLOT.

I had not been many hours in New-Orleans before my attention was drawn to a most infernal attempt on the part of a portion of the French population here to embroil us with Foreign Powers. Here is the literal translation of a document, written in French, and signed by a large number of Frenchmen, which has been presented to M. FAUCONNET, the Vice-Consul of France. What use he has made of it I know not; but it is very evident what course our authorities should take in the matter. One of the ringleaders in this piece of wholesale treason is—I am told—one Col. FREMAUX:

NEW-ORLEANS, 2d July, 1863.

The undersigned French citizens, residing in New-Orleans, have the honor of informing you:

That the antagonism which exists among the different classes of the population of this country seem, to them, to have assumed formidable proportions.

That meetings are held, speeches made and publications spread abroad, the tendency of all which is to bring about a conflict between the black and white races.

That in the event of these reiterated appeals to the negroes to rise being listened to by them, the persons and properties of the undersigned would be placed in serious peril.

That this danger is increased by the condition in which the undersigned are placed by the orders of the Commander-in-Chief of this Department, who has taken away all the arms with which they could defend themselves.

That circumstances may at any moment arise, either owing to the departure of the United States troops to encounter the enemy, or the evacuation of this place after some engagement, in which the National Government might be found perfectly unable to afford the protection which the undersigned have a right to demand.

For these reasons they address themselves to you, Mr. Vice-Consul, to beg of you to submit to the *Government of the French Emperor* the critical position in which we are placed—the actual state of things in this city—and to entreat of you to suggest to *our Government* the necessity of sending to the Mississippi several vessels of war to afford them all necessary refuge and protection, or any other means that may suggest itself to you for arriving at the same ends."

How long would the parties fulminating such a paper against NAPOLEON be permitted at large in the streets of Paris? We know little of Gen. BOWEN, if the authors of it are not put in limbo before 24 hours have rolled by. NEMO.

Wounded in the Engagement at Donaldsonville, July 13.

Corp. W. H. Shaw, Co. G, 116th N. Y.—shoulder.
W. H. Ganger, Co. G—side.
D. J. White, Co. C—arm.
Pat. Walsh, Co. C—thigh.
Frank Bentley, Co. A—buckshot, right side.
Sam. Mayo, Co. F—thigh.
Charles B. Jenness, Co. D, 48th Massachusetts.
Corp. Henry H. Rupprecht, Co. H—left forearm.
Frederick Barch, Co. E—thigh.
James Sullivan, Co. I, 30th Massachusetts—lung.
Joseph Hiltenbine, Co. I, 30th Massachusetts.
John Battle, Co. H, 30th Massachusetts.
Thomas Rowland, 1st Maine battery.
Sergt. J. F. Kidder, Co. E, 30th Massachusetts.
J. L. Edds, Co. E, 30th Mass.
P. Harricane, Co. E, 30th Massachusetts.
Arthur Suntris, Co. I, 48th Massachusetts.
J. Curry, Co. I, 30th Mass.
Corp. R. J. Beales, Co. B, 161st New-York.
Frank Lerrama, Co. C, 161st New-York.
J. Navan, Co. K, 48th Mass.
Thos. Phalen, Co. G, 2d La.
O. Ellis, Co. E, 2d La.
Sergt. C. F. Haines, Co. D, 174th N. Y.
J. Winder, Co. I, 116th N. Y.
S. Smith, Co. B, 116th N. Y.
John Williamson, Co. D, 174th N. Y.
C. Dibble, Co. H, 161st N. Y.
C. Page, Co. B, 30th Mass.
W. Miller, Co. B, 174th N. Y.
Corp. S. A. Johnson, Co. A, 161st New-York.
Barnum McCloskey, Co. B, 2d Louisiana.
Corp. M. D. Smith, Co. E, 161st New-York.
Corp. G. W. Edget, Co. E, 161st New-York.
George M. Dater, Co. E, 161st New-York.
Corp. F. P. Spear, Co. E, 48th Massachusetts.
Sergt. Lewis B. Fish, Co. G, 161st New-York.
J. W. Lake, Co. D, 48th Mass.
D. J. White, Co. C, 116th N. Y.
H. A. Conant, Co. C, 30th Mass.
Martin Wambagaus, Co. D, 30th New-York.
James Rowley, Co. F, 30th Massachusetts.
Harry Wagner, Co. A, 2d Louisiana.
Wm. McCormick, Co. K, 30th Massachusetts.
Capt. Clark, Co. B, 30th Mass.
Ord. John McElvane, Co. C—thigh.
Jacob Winder, Co. J—thigh.
Geo. Taylor, Co. A—hip.
Shannon Smith, Co. A—left index.
Erns. Obermayer, Co. E—left forearm.
John Wilson, Co. I, 174th New-York.
Andrew Sullivan, Co. G, 161st New-York.
Thomas McCullagh, Co. G, 161st New-York.
Leroy Broadrick, Co. E, 161st New-York.
Lewis Helgman, Co. A, 174th New-York.
Lieut. Morton, First Maine battery.
G. Ackerman, Co. C, 1st La.
P. McDonley, Co. B, 174th Louisiana.
J. Sidney, C. F, 174 La.
S. McElrath, 1st Maine bat.
C. Smith, Co. A, 116th N. Y.
S. W. Nelson, Co. F, 48th Massachusetts.
S. S. Giles, Co. E, 30th Mass.
F. Quinlan, Co. E, 30th Mass.
P. Garrigan, Co. F, 30th Mass.
P. Bentley, Co. A, 116th N. Y.
G. Taylor, Co. A, 116th N. Y.
Geo. Wall, Co. H, 2d La.
J. McLaffin, Co. I, 30th Mass.
F. Penley, Co. G, 174th N. Y.
W. Briar, Co. G, 174th N. Y.
Sergt. N. E. Jewett, Co. H, 30th Mass.
1st Sergt. G. H. Smith, Co. D, 161st N. Y.
P. H. Lewis, Co. E, 174th N. Y.
J. H. Tucker, Co. F, 48th Mass.
Jas. Long, Co. I, 30th Mass.
W. Dodd, Co. G, 30th Mass.
M. Lyons, Co. B, 174th N. Y.
H. E. Storrs, Co. H, 161st New-York.
Wm. Fisher, 1st Maine battery.
J. H. Murray, Co. C, 161st New-York.
J. Moher, Co. C, 161st N. Y.
Franklin Wright, Co. H, 161st New-York.
Orson Ogsanley, Co. G, 161st New-York.
G. Seager, Co. D, 30th N. Y.
David G. Bryant, Co. D, 161st New-York.
Laman Philey, Co. D, 161st New-York.
Sergt. Michael J. Nolan, Co. I, 174th New-York.
1st Sergt. Edward Allen, Co. H, 174th New-York.
John Brady, Co. I, 174th New-York.
E. W. Haynes, 1st Me. Bat.
Alex. Carman, Co. D, 161st New-York.

The Draft.

Nothing definite transpired yesterday with regard to the future action of the Government authorities relative to the draft in this City. Provost-Marshal NUGENT has received no further instructions from Washington upon the subject, but he is prepared to proceed with his duties in the premises as soon as he receives orders. When the draft is resumed it will be publicly announced beforehand, and every peaceably-disposed citizen will be allowed to see how it is done; those who are not peaceably disposed will be permitted to see something else. Gov. MORGAN and the other gentlemen who went on to Washington to confer with the Government authorities relative to alleged errors in the quota assigned to this City, returned yesterday. The Government has promised that New-York shall be credited with all the excess of volunteers which it can be shown she has furnished in previous calls, also with the whole term of service of her militia.

With regard to the constitutionality of the Draft law, it is currently rumored that a case is to be prepared for the decision of the Supreme Court, which is to be argued as speedily as possible, and that the draft will be postponed until a decision is rendered. Gov. SEYMOUR is anxious that the question should be tested, and as he told the rioters on the City Hall steps, both he and they must abide by the decision. The Governor is still stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel, and there is said to be a friendly understanding and cordial coöperation between him and Gen. DIX in all matters relating to the preservation of the peace and the enforcement of the laws. The Governor is of the opinion that as soon as the harvest is over, New-York will be able to raise her quota by volunteering, and he is understood to urge this upon the Government as a substitute for drafting. He has received numerous proposals within the past few days from military men, who assert their ability to speedily raise regiments by volunteering, and he is encouraging this mode of raising the quota of New-York, deeming it to be, in the present state of public opinion, every way preferable. What response his views meet with from Washington is not known. There are assurances that Gov. SEYMOUR intends to assume no position antagonistic to the General Government, or calculated to bring this State in conflict with it. There are abundant reasons why he should not wish such a position, and no reason why he should.

The New-York Union State Convention.

SARATOGA, Wednesday, July 22.

The Union State Committee will meet here to-morrow to call a State Convention. A full meeting is expected. H. R. Low, the Chairman, Isaac Sherman, Isaac Fuller, Edward Dodd, Ben. Field and Walter L. Sessions are now here. Many Union men are here, among whom are Wm. A. Dart, of St. Lawrence; A. Hutchings, of Orleans; F. A. Alberger, Freeman Stack, Horace Greeley, Benjamin Rexford, of Chenango; Thomas B. Carroll, T. R. Reynolds, Ward Hunt, Roscoe Conkling, George T. Pierce, Alexander S. Johnson.

Sick Soldiers.

BOSTON, Wednesday, July 22.

The steamer *Kennebec* arrived here this morning with invalid soldiers from Baltimore via New-York.

THE EUROPEAN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA'S MAILS.

The Debate in the British House of Commons Regarding Mr. Roebuck's Motion for Recognition.

The steamship *Africa*, from Halifax, arrived at Boston yesterday afternoon at 1 o'clock, and her mails reached this City about midnight. Owing to the lateness of the hour we are able to give but a portion of the debate in the British House of Commons, on the 10th, on Mr. ROEBUCK's motion of recognition.

Sir J. FERGUSSON wished to put a question to the honorable and learned member from Sheffield with respect to the resumption of the debate on America on Monday next, and, considering the importance of the subject, he would move the adjournment of the House, for the purpose of having an opportunity of making a few remarks, but he would abstain from saying a word on the merits of the question proposed by the honorable and learned member. All he wished to express was his feeling—shared in, he believed, by many members on both sides of the House who concurred in the object, which the honorable and learned gentleman had in view—that the present moment was one when the question could not be discussed and decided on by Parliament with advantage to Great Britain, or to the Southern States or Northern States of America. Since the honorable and learned member brought his resolution before the House, a great change had taken place in the state of the contest between the two republics in North America. The war, which, up to the present time, had been a defensive one on the part of the Southern States, now appeared to have received the character of an expedition of the South against the North, and it must be evident to every one who had perused the intelligence from America that events of great importance were preparing, and it was not impossible that the solution of the whole question at issue was at hand. [Hear, hear.] Under these circumstances, he ventured to submit that a vote now come to by the House could not express the real feeling of the House, and could exert no real beneficial influence on the operations in America. At any rate, several members of that House, who agreed in principle with the honorable and learned member for Sheffield, and concurred in his object, would yet not support him on account of the inexpediency of bringing the question forward and deciding on it at the present moment. If the question came up on Monday, it would either be negatived unanimously by the House, or defeated by a large majority. Thus a false impression would be produced generally with regard to the feeling of the House, the action of the Government might be hindered should they feel at an early period that the time had arrived for the purpose of recognizing the Southern States, and a feeling of disappointment would be created in the minds of the population of those States. [Hear, hear.] A month ago the recognition of the Southern States, if it had been generously proposed by Parliament, might have been attended with beneficial results. It might have stayed the effusion of blood, and excited a feeling of gratitude on the part of the Southern States. But what would now be the consequence, supposing the motion of the honorable and learned member should be successful? If the events now taking place, and the result of which could not be distant, should have the effect of enabling the Southern States to force peace on the Northern, the former would not then thank the House for the decision come to on that motion. If, on the other hand, the expedition of the Southern army into the North should prove a failure, in what a position would that House then stand after acceding to the motion of the honorable and learned member? [Hear.] The motion, whether successful or unsuccessful, he submitted to the honorable and learned member, could produce no beneficial effect, and it had much better be withdrawn. [Hear, hear.] He therefore submitted for consideration whether it would not be better for the cause, for which he frankly avowed he felt great sympathy, if the honorable and learned member relieved the Government from the pledge they had given to postpone the orders of the day on Monday next, until after the resumption of the adjourned debate on America, and selected a more convenient opportunity for the discussion. The present was the time, not for action on the part of the House, but rather for silent contemplation. As personal matters had been imported into the debate, and discrepancies between the statement of the honorable and learned member and the statement made on the part of the Government had to be explained, he was sure that the House would readily hear whatever the honorable and learned member might wish to state on that point; for in all matters personally affecting honorable members, and especially their veracity, the House never refused them the opportunity of making an explanation. In conclusion the honorable gentleman moved that the House adjourn.

Lord PALMERSTON—Perhaps my honorable and learned friend will allow me to second the request just made by the honorable and gallant officer, to consent to drop the continuance of the debate which stands for Monday. [Hear, hear.] I think that the circumstances adverted to by the honorable and gallant officer are of themselves sufficient to show that the present is not a moment when it is desirable to continue the discussion referred to. Events of the utmost importance are about to take place in America, and we may hear, in the course of a few hours, of results commensurate with the importance of those events, and evidently, then, *the present is not a proper moment to ask the Government to prejudice itself with respect to its free action.* [Hear, hear.] It is not likely, I think, that the House would agree either to the motion of the honorable and learned member for Sheffield, or to the amendment which has been moved to it; and, indeed, I think it very disadvantageous to the public service that any such resolution should be adopted. Therefore the discussion, as far as any practical results may have been expected by those who are in favor of the motion, would have no important effect. I can assure the House, whereas now it is plainly acknowledged by everybody that the wishes of the Emperor of the French to find a fitting opportunity for advising the reëstablishment of peace in America are not changed, that on the other hand Her Majesty's Government *do not see that that opportunity has arisen*, though they would at all times be willing to exchange opinions with the Emperor of the French not only on that subject, but on any other relating to the interests of nations. [Hear, hear.] On public and general grounds I would urge the honorable and learned member to comply with the request made to him. But there is another and peculiar circumstance which makes the honorable and learned member's compliance still more desirable. It is hardly possible that the debate could be resumed without the resumption of the discussion as to what passed in the interview between the honorable and learned member and the honorable member for Sunderland on the one side, and the Emperor of the French on the other. It was quite natural that they should seek that interview, for the honorable member for Sunderland had previously had frequent interviews with the Emperor of the French on those questions relating to navigation in respect to which he takes an active part in this House. Therefore it was perfectly natural that the honorable member should see the Emperor of the French, and equally natural that, seeing the Emperor, the honorable member, together with the honorable and learned member for Sheffield, should express opinions on the American question. I, however, venture to submit that the question as to what passed between two private members of Parliament and a foreign sovereign is not a question to be discussed in this House. [Hear.] Not to say that such a discussion is sure to lead to explanations on both sides, which, like all public explanations of private transactions, leave an unpleasant feeling generally on both sides, it must tend to deter the Emperor of the French from continuing that courteous and useful reception which he so graciously pleased to give to all Englishmen of note who may be furnished with information advantageous to the friendly relations of both countries. It is obvious, however, that this reception now accorded by the Emperor of the French must be checked if the Emperor should feel that what passes in the abandon of private intercourse is to be made the subject of public discussion. [Hear, hear.] As it is impossible that the debate on America can be resumed without leading in some way or other to a revival of that personal discussion, I trust that my honorable and learned friend the member for Sheffield will allow the debate to drop, and that the honorable member for Sunderland, who has as yet taken no part in the debate, will continue that discreet abstinence ["hear, hear," and laughter,] which he has hitherto manifested, and will be content with allowing the matter to rest. [Hear, hear.] Nobody has a right to blame the honorable member for the part he took in communicating with the Emperor of the French, but the House will feel, not only with a view to the relations of the Government, but to the continuance of that access to the Emperor of the French on the part of British subjects which it is most desirable to maintain, that it is advisable that nothing should be said in this House which might have an unfavorable effect. [Hear, hear.]

After some further debate, Lord PALMERSTON said:

The honorable member for Sunderland seems to imagine that I gave some pledge that on Monday I should be prepared to state the course which Her Majesty's Government intend to pursue. I think it right to explain that I meant to say no such thing. [Hear, hear.]

Mr. LINDSAY—All I meant was that the *Scotia* was now due, and that perhaps the news she might bring would lead the Government to change the views they now hold. [Hear, hear.]

Subsequently Mr. ROEBUCK said:

They say that amid a multitude of counselors there is safety. ["Hear, hear," and a laugh.] I will reserve my answer till Monday. [Hear, hear.] I think that a very much better answer will be given before that day.

THE WAR IN MISSISSIPPI.

Surprise and Capture of a Band of Rebels.

CAIRO, Ill., Wednesday, July 22.

Information was received here on Saturday afternoon, that a force of rebels, 300 or 400 strong, would encamp that night at a point three miles from Rienzi, whence intentions were to attack Camp Davis, a strong stockade fort six miles south of Corinth, next morning, they being under the impression that the garrison was nearly all away upon a scout in Alabama. A detachment of the Ninth Illinois and the Third battalion of the Sixth Ohio cavalry were immediately sent forward, who completely surprised and captured the whole force.

Bribery Case—The Late Storm.

ALBANY, Wednesday, July 22.

Mr. JOHN S. NAFEW gave bail to-day to answer the charge of having offered Assemblyman OSWALD, of Albany County, $250 to vote for the Broadway Railroad bill, and $750 after its passage.

The late rains have caused heavy damage to the Crooked Lake Canal, on which navigation is temporarily suspended.

Return Home of the Twelfth Rhode Island Regiment.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Wednesday, July 22.

The Twelfth Rhode Island regiment reached home this morning and was received by the Fourth and Sixth Militia regiments and the Marine Artillery. A collation was furnished them. Gov. SMITH welcomed the regiment home.

HANDSOME ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—Yesterday morning PETER COOPER, Esq., visited the Metropolitan Headquarters and presented to the Commissioners one thousand dollars. This he desired to be added to the Police Life Insurance Fund, as an acknowledgment of the courage and fidelity of the force during the recent riots.

THE SCULL-BOAT CHAMPIONSHIP.—The contest between the famed oarsmen, JOHN WARD, of New-York, and JAMES HAMMILL, of Pennsylvania, takes place at Poughkeepsie to-day. Very great interest is felt in the result. WARD has been beaten by HAMMILL on the Schuylkill, and now seeks to recover his laurels on the Hudson. We will give to-morrow the result and incidents of the race.

[Advertisement.]

HILTON'S INSOLUBLE CEMENT IS A NEW THING.—Nothing like it has ever been before offered to the public. It is not a combination of rubber, gutta percha, or glue. It sticks patches and linings to boots and shoes sufficiently strong without stitching. It mends broken furniture, crockery, toys, bone, ivory, and all articles of household use. It is a liquid, and as easily applied as common paste. It is insoluble in water or oil. It adheres oily substances firmly and completely. Put up in packages for family and manufacturers' use, from two ounces to a hundred pounds. For sale at all stores. HILTON BROS. & CO., Proprietors, Providence. Office corner of Dyer and Pine streets.

[Advertisement.]

ROUND HILL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—Its beautiful scenery, pure mountain spring water, fine carriage drives and extensive forest parks, render it a charming retreat both for the pleasure-seeker and the invalid.—*New-Haven Journal.*

[Advertisement.]

To start right for a successful career one needs to know his defects as well as his talents and capabilities. A correct phrenological examination revealing these may be obtained daily at FOWLER & WELLS', No. 308 Broadway. *See Phrenological Journal for July.*

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In Br. schr. Brunette, from Belize, Hond.—Senor Almanado and son, Francisco Cresmano.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.....4 48 | Sun sets.....7 24 | Moon sets...11 46
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook 12 05 | Gov. Island..12 53 | Hell Gate..2 14

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, July 22.

Cleared.

Steamship Sidon, (Br.,) McMickan, Liverpool, E. Cunard.
Ship Wyandank, Kingsbury, New-London, E. H. Kremer.
Brigs Electra, (Br.,) Bowen, Queenstown, H. & F. W. Meyer; Idis, (Br.,) Burrell, St. Johns, N. F., B. F. Small & Co.
Schooners Jane Maria, Bushnell, Norwich, H. S. Rackett & Son; J. W. McKee, Heather, Beaufort, Murray & Nephew; H. Middleton, Truman, Beaufort, Bentley, Smith & Co.
Sloop R. Van Houten, Van Houten, Monmouth.

Arrived.

Steamship Creole, Thompson, New-Orleans 15th inst., with the mails, mdse. and passengers, and [illegible] in gold, to Ludlam, Heineken & Co. 19th inst., off Carysfort Reef, passed bark Waltham, bound W. Same day, off Cape Florida, passed U. S. gunboat R. R. Cuyler, with a prize side-wheel steamer in tow, bound N. Left at New-Orleans steamships George Cromwell and Columbia.
Steamer Charles Osgood, Geer, Washington, D. C., 48 hours, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. 21st, at 6 P. M., off Cape May, saw a steamer bound S., with a Monitor in tow, the Passaic.
U. S. steam transport Diamond State, Nichols, Washington, D. C., via Philadelphia 3 ds., in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.
Steamer Westchester, Davis, Providence, with mdse. to E. Rynear.
Steamer M. Massey, Smith, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.
Steamer F. W. Brune, Foster, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.
Steamer Comstock, Drake, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.
Steamer David Utley, Phillips, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.
Steamer Nellie Pentz, Phillips, Baltimore, with 300 sick and wounded prisoners for David's Island.
Bark Augusta Aurora, (Dan.,) Schmiegelow, Gottenburg 40 ds., with iron to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. Had bad weather with much fog. In lat. 43, lon. 47, saw large icebergs.
Bark Indian Belle, Tenney, Cardenas 9 ds., with sugar to H. D. Brookman & Co.
Bark Heiress, Clark, Minatitlan 26 ds., with mahogany, hides, etc., to John A. McGaw. Is bound to England.
Bark Warren Hallett, (of Boston,) Hallett, Pernambuco June 26, with old iron to Bassett & Nickerson.
Brig Lucy Heyward, (of Neuman, N. P.,) Bauemeister, Campeachy 13 ds., with logwood to Miller & Houghton. Sld. in co. with Br. brig Sarah Flagg, for Sisal, to finish loading for New-York.
Brig Eaglet, (Br., of Tortola, W. I.,) Terry, Ponce, P. R., 11 ds., with sugar and molasses to master.
Brig Robert Bruce, Crowell, Matamoras 11 ds., with cotton and hides to O. K. King & Co.
Brig William Akin, (Br.,) Wadman, Lingan, C. B., 20 ds., with coal to P. I. Nevius & Son.
Schr. Brunette, (Br., of Belize, Hond.,) Smith, Belize, Hond., 2d inst., with logwood to F. Alexander & Sons. Left no Am. vessels. 21st inst., off Sandy Hook, in a squall from S. W., carried away the head of the mainmast, by the crosstrees.
Schr. Fessenden, Gorham, Bridgeport, with marble, for Washington, D. C.
Schr. Florence Rogers, (3-masted,) Rogers, Alexandria, D. C., 5 ds., in ballast to master.
Schr. M. C. Towa, Fox, Washington, D. C., 3 ds., in ballast to master.
Schr. Wide World, Adams, Norfolk 3 ds., in ballast to master.
Schr. Judge Tenney, Nickerson, Bangor 14 ds., with lumber to master.
Schr. John E. Mather, Orr, Calais 10 ds., with laths to master.
Schr. Forrester, Hanning, Ellsworth 9 ds., with lumber to T. M. Mayhew & Co.
Schr. Melbourne, Marson, Gardiner 10 ds., with lumber to Godfrey & Holyoke.
Schr. Forest, Means, Ellsworth 11 ds., with lumber to Godfrey & Holyoke.
Schr. Hannah, Pearce, Millbridge 10 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.
Schr. William Carroll, Smith, Bangor 8 ds., with potatoes to master.
Schr. Besses, (Br.,) Smith, Lingan, C. B., 20 ds., with coal to A. Smithers.
Schr. Ely Townsend, Lewis, Providence, for Rondout.
Schr. Eliza Frances, ——, Bangor 12 ds., with shingles, etc., to J. Boynton's Son.
Schr. Lady of the Ocean, Champion, Calais 14 ds., with lumber to master.
Schr. Orion, Bowman, New-Bedford 3 ds., in ballast.
Schr. America, Maynard, Alexandria 4 ds., in ballast.
WIND—Sunset, S. W. and light.

Sailed.

Steamship Sidon, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
Steamship Eagle, for Havana.
Steamships Great Eastern and Plantagenet.
Barks Gazelle, Campanero, T. Cushing, Acme, Carobel.
Brigs Sophie Henriette, Prince of Wales, Bigelow.
Schooners Luisita, J. H. Youmans, and others.

Miscellaneous.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 29.—The ship Free Trade, from New-York, has half discharged; her cargo is coming out very much damaged. She experienced the same gale that caused so much damage on board of the Midnight, from Boston. Both of these ships had their booby hatches washed away, and let large quantities of water below.

The ship Shooting Star, from New-York, is also discharging. She was in the same gale, and received some damage to hull, as well as cargo.

Spoken, &c.

Ortolan—brig, steering S., 19th inst., off Chincoteague.
Romance—brig, of Baltimore, bound S., 20th inst., lat. 38 20, lon. 74 30.

Foreign Ports.

At Ponce, P. R., 10th inst., bark John Benson, Johnson, for New-York soon; brig C. B. Allen, do. in 6 ds.; [illegible] Annabel, for New-Haven in 6 ds.

HELMBOLD'S
EXTRACT BUCHU!
A POSITIVE AND SPECIFIC REMEDY FOR DISEASES OF THE BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL, AND DROPSICAL SWELLINGS.

This Medicine increases the power of Digestion, and excites the absorbents into healthy action, by which the Watery or Calcareous depositions, and all Unnatural Enlargements are reduced, as well as Pain and Inflammation.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU HAS CURED EVERY CASE OF DIABETES in which it has been given.

IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER AND INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS.

For these diseases it is indeed a sovereign remedy, and too much cannot be said in its praise. A single dose has been known to relieve the most urgent symptoms. TRY IT.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU FOR ULCERATION OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, RETENTION OF URINE, DISEASE OF THE PROSTATE GLAND, STONE IN THE BLADDER, CALCULUS, GRAVEL, BRICKDUST DEPOSIT, AND FOR ENFEEBLED AND DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS OF BOTH SEXES.

Attended with the following symptoms:

Indisposition to exertion,	Loss of power,
Loss of memory,	Difficulty of breathing,
Weak nerves,	Trembling,
Horror of disease,	Wakefulness,
Dimness of vision,	Pain in the back,
Hot hands,	Flushing in the body,
Dryness of the skin,	Eruptions in the face.

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Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System.
DISEASES OF THESE ORGANS REQUIRE THE AID OF A DIURETIC.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU IS THE GREAT DIURETIC.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU CURES ALL DISEASES Arising from HABITS OF DISSIPATION, EXCESSES AND IMPRUDENCES IN LIFE.
HELMBOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATED COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA
For purifying the blood, removing all diseases arising from excess and imprudence in life, chronic constitutional disease arising from an impure state of the blood, and the only reliable and effectual known remedy for the cure of Scrofula, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Pains and Swellings of the Bones, Ulcerations of the Throat and Legs, Blotches, Pimples on the Face, Tetter, Erysipelas, and all scaly eruptions of the skin, AND BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION.

Not a few of the worst disorders that afflict mankind arise from the corruption that accumulates in the blood. Of all the discoveries that have been made to purge it out, none can equal in effect HELMBOLD'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA. It cleanses and renovates the blood, instills the vigor of health into the system, and purges out the humors which make disease. It stimulates the healthy functions of the body, and expels the disorders that grow and rankle in the blood. Its extraordinary virtues are not yet widely known, but when they are, it will no longer be a question what remedy to employ in the great variety of afflicting diseases that require an alterative remedy. Such a remedy that could be relied on has long been sought for, and now, for the first time, the public have one on which they can depend. Our space here does not admit certificates to show its effects, but the trial of a single bottle will show to the sick that it has virtues surpassing anything they have ever taken.

Two table spoonsful of the Extract of Sarsaparilla, added to a pint of water, is equal to the Lisbon Diet Drink, and one bottle is fully equal to a gallon of the Syrup of Sarsaparilla, or the decoction as usually made.

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